THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. B. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
B. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy, ... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 15 Cents.
Delivered by Mail, (per year) ..... $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters to Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1870. No. 248.

FIRST EDITION.
12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

DEBATE ON THE FUNDING BILL.

Its Passage as Originally Reported Probable—The Fur Seal Bill Passed by the Senate—Action on the Indian Appropriation Bill—The Tariff—Reduction of Rate on Bessemer Steel, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1870.

The Alaska Fur Seal Bill.

Which passed the House on Tuesday by yeas 121, nays 37, passed the Senate to-day by 42 to 9, without amendment, and went to the President this evening for his signature. The Secretary of the Treasury is much opposed to it, but the vote for it was so strong that it isn't likely to be vetoed. The opposition to it is solely based on the fact that it creates a twenty years' monopoly, but it has been under consideration for two years, has been much talked of privately, and I have been informed that within the revenue of $250,000 annually to be received from it is the best thing we can make out of Alaska.

The Indian Appropriation Bill

Went over from the Senate to the House with eighty-three amendments. Mr. Dawes's committee carefully considered them, and recommended concurrence in twenty-seven and non-concurrence in fifty-six, and the House to-day, after some debate, agreed to this report. The amendments that were non-concurred in go to a committee of conference, but they comprise all the most important provisions added by the Senate.

The Funding Bill.

The House debate on the funding bill was terse and interesting. Every proposed amendment in which a vote was reached failed, and all the indications were that the bill would go through about as it came from Sherfick's Committee. It will probably be finished to-morrow.

The Bessemer Steel Debate

In the Senate resulted in the reduction of the ... The House fixed the duty at one and a half cents per pound, and the Senate, by six majority, has put it at one and a quarter. The duty on railway bars made in gauges of fixed by the Senate at one cent, and by the House one and a quarter cents per pound.

Opposition to Oliver's Confirmation.

Quite a large meeting of the Bar was held at City Hall to-day, to protest against the confirmation of Colonel Oliver, whose name was nominated as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of this District. A committee of three was appointed to present the views of the meeting to the Senate Committee on Judiciary. The objections urged are that Col. Oliver has not been a resident ... so far as can be ascertained, and has had even a nominal connection with the bar only for two years. No record has yet been found that he was ever admitted to the bar in this District, and the same appears on a former list of students of a law school. Indeed, I myself, United States Bail as it now stands, he will hold the Equity Court.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1870.

SAN DOMINGO TREATY REJECTED.

On going into executive session this afternoon, the Senate took up the consideration of the San Domingo treaty. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, concluded his speech against the ratification, when the Senate proceeded to vote on the amendment proposed by Mr. Sumner, that the United States, some of which were adopted. The vote was then taken on the ratification of the treaty, and resulted in 28 yeas against 28 nays, a two-thirds vote being required the treaty was rejected. Senators Wilson and Sumner were paired and others absent. The opponents of the measure say they could have rejected it without the aid of the Democratic vote.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The customs receipts for last week were $3,061,686.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of internal revenue for June were $35,068,856, and for the fiscal year $183,795,374.

THE TAX BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means did not report to-day the bill authorizing for the collection of taxes in whisky and tobacco, but probably will do so to-morrow. While the bill will increase the aggregate of the various rates of taxation on those articles, the members of the Committee will advocate an increase of the tax on whisky.

THE SAMANA PROTOCOL.

It is said the rejection of the San Domingo treaty don't dispose of the protocol for the lease of the bay of Samana, although if the treaty had been ratified the Samana question would have been absorbed by it. The project of annexing Dominica and Samana will not seem regarded with sufficient favor to secure a majority in the House.

G. A. R. REUNION.

The reunion of members of the Grand Army of the Republic and friends was held at Seventh street Park to-day, and will continue through to-morrow. Senator Thayer made the annual address.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

John Hess, a well-to-do farmer, living near Quincy, Illinois, committed suicide on Wednesday by hanging himself to a tree in one of his fields. The reason for his doing so is not known.

John alias Piper Burns, a well known Eighteenth Ward desperado, New Yorker, entered the saloon of Thomas Reilly, at 199 Fifth avenue, and quarrelled with the bar keeper, Martin Comford. Burns hurled two heavy pitchers at the head of Comford, which narrowly escaped to shoot him. Before he could make good his threat, Comford struck and killed Burns, five of them taking effect. Burns was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and the balls extracted. He is now considered out of danger. With his wounds dressed Burns refused to stay longer in the hospital, and left for home. Comford was arrested and committed to jail.

A company is to oppose the ice monopoly has been formed in New York.

Myra Dey, who shot Judge Banks Wednesday last, at Memphis, waived an examination and was committed to jail.

Frazer Titus, an old and wealthy citizen of Memphis, died yesterday.

J. C. Davidson, Wednesday evening, at Denver, Col., made his third attempt to commit suicide, but failed.

A telegram of yesterday from Montreal, Canada, says: A large fire last night at Cotes St. Paul consumed the Mount Royal Mills, owned by Mr. Parlyn. The mills were the most extensive in Lower Canada. Loss in grain, &c., $1,000,000; partially insured.

The steamship Tennessee, which left Charleston for New York Tuesday last with a large amount of freight and 100 passengers, was discovered on fire in the lower hold when forty miles northeast of Cape Romain. Capt. Chichester ran for shore and scuttled her in ten feet of water, and after getting clear of passengers and crew were safely landed on the beach. The steamer Fairy Point has gone to their assistance. The Tennessee is valued at $250,000.

At a meeting of citizens and workmen in Tremont Temple, Boston, Wednesday afternoon and evening, speeches were made and resolutions passed against the introduction of Chinese labor into this country.

Burton Elder, on Wednesday last, shot his wife and then killed himself near Hamilton, New York. The wife may recover. "Jealousy."

Charles Humphreys, a well known flour merchant of Philadelphia, died Wednesday evening, aged seventy-five years.

The reports of drought and grasshoppers in Kansas are untrue. There is plenty of rain and no grasshoppers. The crops throughout the State are splendid. Wheat is generally harvesting a full average, and the quality exceeds that of any previous year. The grazing ranges near Obelina and Salina are

son, and thereof will be completed to Denver by September first.

The examination of Wm. Oler, the conductor of the freight train that caused the terrible collision at Eureka, Mo., May 14th, terminated yesterday in the Circuit Court, and the accused upon the charge of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and fixed his bail at one thousand dollars.

The NewOrleans firemen arrived at Philadelphia yesterday afternoon and were escorted through the streets by forty city fire companies.

The receipts of internal revenue for the Second Ohio District is over $476,000 for June.

Frederick Knoll, who tried to murder his wife at Chatsworth last Sunday, and then take his own life, died yesterday.

Andrew Hanson, while laying brick on the third story of Rosenfield Block on Madison street, Chicago, yesterday, was severely injured by wm smoke and fell to the second story, crushing his skull and causing instantaneous death.

Haas & Powell's large distillery at Lyons, some twelve miles from Chicago, took fire about noon yesterday and was completely destroyed with contents, including 2,500 barrels of high-wines worth $120,000.

The United States Circuit Court, in session at Madison, Wis., Justice Miller presiding, while trying the case of Hall's Safe Co. against the Northwestern Packet Company, for damages laid at fifty thousand dollars, was brought to a sudden close yesterday by a telegram from Washington announcing that the old District Court was no more. The Judge and officers are puzzled as to their duty in the premises.

THE WEATHER.

New York—Clear; S. E.; ther. 92°.
Philadelphia—Clear; S. W.; ther. 88°.
Cleveland—Clear; W.; ther. 88.
Detroit—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 88°.
Cincinnati—Clear; wind S.; ther. 82°.
Louisville—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 85°.
Indianapolis—Clear; wind S.; ther. 86°.
Chicago—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 82°.
St. Louis—Clear; wind W.; ther. 87°.
Omaha—Clear; S. W.; ther. 86°.
Little Rock—Clear; calm; ther. 78°.
Cheyenne, Dendrick's—Cloudy; E.; ther. 75°.

Brooklyn is suffering from the drouth, and wants an additional water supply. The Union suggests a reservoir with a capacity of 1,000,000,000 gallons, which would furnish 10,000,000 gallons a day for one hundred and five days.

SETTLED AT LAST.

SAN DOMINGO TREATY DEFEATED.

A Great Disturbing Element Removed---A Tie Vote.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1870.

The Great Disturbing Element Removed.

That the San Domingo treaty has been got out of the way is in fact in which nearly everybody finds satisfaction. It has done more than all other causes to create and foster bad blood here during the present session of Congress, and has strongly contributed to the Republican ranks that will be a long time in healing. There had been so much talk about San Domingo that most persons say it was wise on the part of the President and the Senate Chiefs of Base not into such a form as would give the Senate a chance to pass upon the question at issue. If he had stopped with making the treaty and laying it before that body, accompanied by the views of those who had better be ratified, there would scarcely have been room to object to his action. Trouble has grown up from the fact that he undertook to use the influence of his great office to get favorable consideration. He no doubt thoroughly and conscientiously believes it would be a wise step to annex the Island, but he failed to see that in attempting to urge the motives by which he has been governed; but many of those who favor annexation are decided in their censure of the manner in which he has sought to bring about such a result, and if the country could have a full conception of the condition of affairs here it would heartily rejoice that the question has been decided. The annexationists have had three leaders: first Morton, next Cameron, and lastly Conkling. The anti-annexationists would probably concede that while Sumner has been a stumbling rock, Mr. Schurz, aided by Ferry, has been the active spirit in marshaling their forces, and he did his work with a vigilance and ability that entitled to the praise of those who think the treaty ought to have been defeated. The executive session to-day was but little more than an hour long. Morrill finished the argument he began yesterday, and then Sherman and Conkling brought the body to a vote which resulted in the defeat of the treaty by the following record:

YEAS—Abbott, Brownlow, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Drake, Fenton, Hamlin, Harlan, Howard, Howell, McDonald, Morrill, Nye, Patterson of New Hampshire, Rice, Spencer, Sprague, Stewart, Thayer, Warner, Williams and Wilson—28.

NAYS—Boreman, Casserly, Craglin, Davis, Edmunds, Ferry, Fowler, Hamilton, Maryland, Harris, Johnson, Kellogg, Pool, Ramsey, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Stockton, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers and Wright—28.

It will be seen by an examination of this roll that the treaty would have been defeated if every one of the Democrats had refrained from voting, and if the Senate had been full it would still have been thrown out by all the Republicans without the aid of the Democratic votes. Four pairs had been arranged to accommodate absentees abroad, and the absence of ten others, viz: Bayard in the negative with Anthony, Hamilton in the affirmative; Buckingham in the negative with Ames and Howe in the affirmative; Yates in the negative with Chandler, and Gilbert in the affirmative, and Kellogg in the negative with Hamilton, Jr., in the affirmative, Texas, in the affirmative. Besides these Lewis, Norton and Trumbull were absent without pair, and Senator Osborn was not present to vote. This statement accounts for every member of the Senate. Had Osborn been present and voted as for the treaty, and the position of Trumbull was unknown, while sickness has kept Norton away, the treaty would have been rejected just as it was. No effort was made to force him here, and no effort was made to bring in the two absentees, who are confidently recorded against the treaty, it would have taken twenty-five more than the remaining forty in the Senate to secure ratification.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Bridgehead to Run for Congress on the Free Trade Platform—Horse Races—Trial of Reapers and Mowers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
MANSFIELD, O., June 30, 1870.

The Republican friends of revenue reform, or free trade in this (the eighth) district, have been urging Gen. D. Brinkerhoff to allow the use of his name before the Republican Congressional Convention. The General has discouraged the movement, and declines to be considered a candidate. It is now pretty certain, however, that if the Convention meets itself distinctively on the revenue platform similar to the Richland County Republican resolutions, Gen. Brinkerhoff and Mc he is called to stand on it he will not refuse, but will lead in the fight to win. The free traders are very strong in this district, and claim to comprise a majority of the Republican party, but this is doubtful. Judge Hoyt, of this city, is the only candidate before the Democratic Convention of July 4th for Congress so far.

The races to take place in this city July 4th are attracting considerable attention from users of the turf. Several noted horses from Ohio and adjoining States will enter into the competition.

About forty machines have been entered for the trial of reapers and mowers, to-day and to-morrow, on the farm of Alexander Bailey farm, near the city.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
IRONTON, O., June 29, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Spray at 7 A. M.; Argosy at 11 A. M., and Telegraph at 12 M. Up: Fleetwood at 6:30 P. M. The towboat Venture will be evening with three hundred and fifty tons of iron for Pittsburgh. The steamer Jas. Esk, Jr., started on her trial trip to Cincinnati this morning. River falling, cloudy and warm. H.

STATE POLITICS.

In Delaware county the Republicans will hold their primary elections on Wednesday, July 27th. Conventions will assemble on the following day. Among other candidates are the following: Assembly—Thomas Bunting, of Upper Darby; Auditor—Joseph Commissioner—J. B. Heyburn, Joseph Waller, W. P. Bannum, C. W. Bunte.

The following is one of the articles of faith put forth by the assemblage of Democratic editors at Altoona this week: "In regard to present issues, we recommend that this association of editors declare: That we denounce the intolerance in the Republican Fifteenth Amendment ... forced upon the country ... and we will ever ... opposed to negro suffrage ... forced upon the people thereof; opposition to the Chinese labor system, or anything that degenerates the dignity of white labor-opposition to the curtailing wherever found and by whoever perpetrated."

The following conferees will represent the Republicans of Warren county in the Judicial Convention to be held at Corry, on the 18th of July: Messrs. W. B. Brown, C. W. Stone, W. W. Williams and Thomas Struthers. The conferees to attend the Congressional Convention at Edgeway, on the second of August, are Messrs. M. Waters, J. B. Brown and David McKelvey.

Dr. J. H. Grier is spoken of as a Republican candidate for the Senate in Lycoming county. The Convention will be held on the 29th of July.

The Germantown *Telegraph* says that Hon. B. Markley Boyer will be nominated for Congress by the Democracy of the Sixth District. The district is composed of Lehigh and Montgomery counties, and is sure for the Democracy.

The Democracy of Indiana county have nominated a ticket as follows: For Assembly, Col. H. S. Stokes and Major S. Jamison; in the latter subject to the Legislative conference; Commissioner, Jeremiah Lemmon, of Homer. Surveyor, Thomas Hadden, of Young. Auditor, General Foster received the vote of the county for Congress, and Hon. Jesse Lazear, of Washington, all the counties in the district having declared for him.

The Democrats of Philadelphia nominated the following persons on Tuesday: For Congress, First District, Samuel J. Randall; Second District, Theodore Cuyler; Third District, John Moffett; Fourth District, there was no nomination made. The convention broke up in a row. There was much bad feeling, and one delegate shouted as the convention adjourned, "These proceedings insure the defeat of the Democracy in the Fourth District." In the United Senatorial District, David A. Nagle. The Representative nominations are as follows:

1st District—James Gallagher.
2d District—George McGowan.
3d District—Joseph Crispin.
4th District—Patrick McManus.
5th District—Edward G. Carlin.
6th District—Daniel O'Mara.
7th District—Frederick Mackey.
8th District—Injunction.
9th District—Dudley O'Mara.
10th District—George J. Hetzel.
11th District—Joseph Allen.
12th District—John M. Larkins.
13th District—Patrick Dillon.
14th District—Joseph Powell.
15th District—Captain Joseph Ricketts.

Those marked thus (*) were members of the last Legislature.

OHIO NEWS.

Lewis Duncan, of Geneva, Lake county, was drowned in Grand river on the 18th inst., while trying to cross a ford with a fractious young horse, which he was driving.

Senator Revels will lecture in Cincinnati on Saturday evening next.

The suicide business is said to have indexed Cincinnati hotel keepers to demand two weeks' board in advance instead of one, and to post a notice over the pitcher of ice water to every room the last thing in the evening.

Captain Samuel Thompson, an old citizen of Portsmouth, died on the 18th inst., after a severe and lingering illness. He was one of the veterans of the war of 1812, and served under General scott at Lundy's Lane, and in the war with Mexico as captain of a company he again served under his old chief. He had been wounded in the war of 1812, and drew a pension from the government in consequence. As a citizen he was much respected.

On Sunday night a young Englishman named Nankervis was drowned in the artificial lake in Lake's Woods, Cleveland, by falling.

In Perry, Lake county, last Sunday, three small boys by the name of Clegg, residing near the Red Mill, and on returning home called at the house of Jesse Perry. It seems that the family were not at home, and the oldest boy, Jesse Perry, said to be fifteen or sixteen years old. Two of the Clegg boys entered the house, and shortly afterwards the Perry boy went into another room, as he said, to get something to eat, but immediately returned with a gun in his hand, and pointed it toward the oldest of the Clegg boys, who exclaimed, "Don't cock it at me!" He then turned and pointed it at the other brother aged ten years, who was standing close by, when the gun snapped, and he fell a corpse, the charge striking him sideways just in front of the shoulder, cutting a deep gash, and then striking him in the neck, tearing his throat and half his neck away.

SECOND EDITION.
4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Proclamation of the Infallibility Dogma—Captain Eyre's Request for a Fresh Inquiry Refused—The Revision of the Scriptures—France and the Pope—Meeting of the Opponents of the Anglo-American Commercial Treaty—Address of Saldanha to the Lisbon Merchants—Heavy Cotton Frauds at Bombay—Circular from the Great Western Railway Company—Proceedings in Parliament, &c.

The Infallibility Dogma.

ROME, June 30.—Notwithstanding the various statements about the delay in the issue of the proclamation of the dogma of infallibility, it was confidently expected in high ecclesiastical circles that this important enuncia paper would be published to-day. This belief was based upon the sentiment expressed at the Consistory held by the Pope on Monday last.

Captain Eyre.

LONDON, June 30.—Captain Eyre, of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, has written to the Board of Trade of London, asking that a fresh inquiry be instituted into the causes of the dissolution of the United States corvette Oneida, which collided with his steamer, the Bombay, in the Bay of Bengal. The Board of Trade refused to entertain his proposition.

The Revision of the Scriptures.

An English Church paper, *The Rock*, states that the question of a revision of the Scriptures will be brought before the coming Protestant Council by an eminent clergyman.

Deaths.

Sir James Stark, a celebrated physician, is dead. He was eighty-two years of age. Josiah Forester, uncle of William Edgard Forester, and Patriarch of the Quakers, died yesterday.

Goes to Constantinople.

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, June 30.—Theodore goes to Constantinople in consequence of pressing advices from Prince Gortschakoff.

Napoleon Still Rheumatic.

PARIS, June 30.—Napoleon is still rheumatic. He has been confined to his regular quarters at Vichy. He rises early, audiences until ten, and afterwards works a little.

Attitude of Spain towards the Pope.

Olivier informed the Pope last May that France was resolved to maintain an attitude of abstention and expectancy.

The Latest Queendom.

LONDON, June 30.—The foreign press highly eulogizes the late Lord Clarendon.

The Drouth in France.

There has been no rain in France. The weather is very fine.

The Anglo French Commercial Treaty.

A large anti-ratification meeting was held in this city by the opponents of the Anglo-French commercial treaty. Joshua Fidden, conservative member of the House of Commons for York West Riding, delivered a violent speech against the treaty. Cobbett a cotton manufacturer and merchant of Manchester, he was able to show the ruinous character of the treaty on the cotton trade of Great Britain. After speeches by other persons, a resolution was unanimously passed denouncing the treaty as the cause of industrial prostration, pledging the meeting to the extinction of any section. Mr. Gladstone thought the idea incapable of enforcement. The amendment was carried by a large majority. Adjourned.

Collection of Peter's Pence.

PARIS, June 30.—Archbishop Darboy issues a circular announcing that a collection of Peter's pence throughout France will occurs next Sunday.

The New York Christian Council.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—The meeting, presided over by the Mayor presiding, to promote the New York Christian Council, the attendance was large and influential. The resolutions in favor of the meeting was profound.

An Artist Drowned.

LONDON, June 30.—Wheatley, the artist, was drowned to-day in the Thames.

Decrease in English Revenue.

LONDON, June 30.—The quarterly revenue return shows receipts of sixteen and a third millions, a decrease of nearly a million for the corresponding period last year.

Marine News.

LONDON, June 30.—The North German Lloyd is have arranged for a steamship line from Southampton to the West Indies. The steamers are new building. The first vessel will sail in October.

The Markets.

LONDON, Evening, June 30.—Consols for money 93⅞; for account 93⅞. American securities quiet; 6's, 1862, 86; 1865, 86½; 1867, 87⅛; 10-40s, 88; Stocks quiet; Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 114; Great Western, 98.

FRANKFORT, June 30.—Bonds quiet.

PARIS, June 30.—Rentes closed at 68 francs 5 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 9¾d; Orleans 10¼d; sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs firmer; California white wheat 10s 5d@10s 6d; Red Western No. 2, 8s 10d; winter 9s 7d.

Flour quiet; western 23s 6d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 30s@30 6d. Oats 2s. 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 37s 6d.

Beef 102s. 6d. Beef tils. Lard firm at 70s 6d. Cheese 66s. Bacon—66s for Cumberland; 62s for short rib. Provisions generally firm.

LONDON, June 30.—Tallow quiet at 45s. Sugar 31s 6d@31s 9d. Hops inactive at 5l. Refined petroleum 1s 2d. Linseed oil 30s 6d.

The bullion of the Bank of England increased £53,000; bullion in the Bank of France decreased 21,000,000 francs.

HAVRE, June 30.—Cotton flat at 118 francs.

ANTWERP, June 30.—Petroleum firm.

FRANKFORT, June 30.—Bonds closed flat at 93⅝.

HAVRE, June 3.—Cotton closed heavy at 118½ francs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 30, 1870.

INJUNCTION REFUSED.

Judge Barnard to-day refused to grant an injunction against the Lake Shore company selling tickets for the New York Central Railroad. The other points involved in the suit of Erie vs. Lake Shore are not yet decided.

REAL SENTENCED TO DEATH.

John Real was to-day sentenced to be hanged.

OPPOSITION TO CHINESE LABOR.

A grand mass meeting of workingmen was held at Tompkins square to-night, and gave an unmistakable protest against the introduction of Chinese labor. Over six thousand persons were present. Nelson W. Young presided and made a scathing speech against the Chinese labor system inaugurated in Massachusetts. Appropriate resolutions were adopted. Speeches were made by Mayor Hall and others, strongly sympathizing with the object of the meeting, which was throughout orderly.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1870.

SENATE.

The House amendments to the Senate bill to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska were concurred in.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee of Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution authorizing the exportation and survey of the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua routes for a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; the same committee were discharged from the further consideration of a joint resolution for a ship canal survey across the Isthmus of Darien, and various memorials on the subject were submitted, all of which were indefinitely postponed.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee of Conference on the joint resolution for the relief of officers of the navy, made a report, which was concurred in.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill to amend the homestead law so that soldiers, sailors and marines who served one year in the war of the rebellion may receive payments for homesteads on a two years' residence.

Mr. FOWLER introduced a bill authorizing the issue of circulating notes by the United States to National bank claims not passed upon by the Legislative Committee of the Treasury.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill authorizing the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad, the Mississippi Central and Texas Railroad to consolidate and form a junction with the Texas Pacific road, and to grant lands to said roads twenty sections of land per mile.

At one o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and at 220 the doors were reopened, and the Senate proceeded with the tax bill, the question being on amendments heretofore pending to increase the tax on and reduce the duty on steel railway bars one-half cent per pound, and also to strike out the entire paragraph.

Mr. EDMUNDS was in favor of giving the interest sufficient protection to stimulate it to compete with British manufacturers.

Mr. CAMERON opposed the reduction, remarking that so far, not one dollar has been realized upon steel manufactured in this country.

Mr. SCOTT, in correction of a statement that the least royalty paid for the manufacture of Bessemer steel was one dollar per gross ton, stated upon the authority of Mr. Morris, of Cambria Iron Works, that the royalty has been reduced to one dollar and fifty cents per ton.

Mr. DAVIS favored the reduction of the duty.

Mr. POMEROY'S amendment to reduce the duty on steel railway bars one-half and to one per cent. per pound was agreed to, 28 to 22.

Mr. WILSON moved to make the duty one cent per pound. Agreed to, 28 to 23. The rate on all railway bars made in part of steel was then reduced from one and a quarter to one cent per pound.

The amendment to impose twenty per cent. duty on steel rails was rejected, 28 to 23.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to insert, "on sword blades thirty-five per cent. ad valorem; on steel pens, gold pens and pen-holders with steel pens, forty-five per cent. ad valorem; on watch jewels ten per cent. ad valorem." Agreed to.

Mr. GARNER offered amendments allowing the machinery manufactured expressly for spinning cotton in yarn be imported free for the benefit of the manufacturers of cotton before voting in the affirmative.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to place on the free list books, in foreign or dead languages, of which ten copies or less shall be sent to the United States; also, books with illustrations relating to science and arts. Rejected.

Mr. SCOTT offered an amendment that paintings and works of art, the property of American artists, now held for the payment of duty in the custody of the Surveyor, be delivered without duty, on proof of property by the owner. Adopted, 29 to 22.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. SCHURZ, in behalf of Mr. Trumbull, who was absent, reported back the bill to aid in building the transportation of imported goods in bulk from a port of entry to a port of delivery, for the benefit of the Pacific railroads, and the operation of the provision to be controlled by the Secretary of the Treasury, and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. CHANDLER said the proposition had been demanded by the Chambers of Commerce of Boston and Chicago. The first present system was substantially a monopoly to the city of New York, as all goods had to be ...ported there before ... and special favor was given to direct importation to New York. The bill would be entirely opposed by the Committee on Finance Committee and the Treasury Department. It would open the door to fraud, and against fraud that could possibly be devised. He believed it would increase the revenue and would be of great benefit to the whole country.

Mr. CONKLING denied that any complicated or doubtful scheme touching the Custom House regulations could be appended to a tax bill. He did not believe that the present enforcement of Chinese Coolie contracts would be equally as permanent, and he therefore offered that bill for consideration of the Committee on both amendments were withdrawn.

Mr. SPRAGUE, from the committee on a new executive department, reported, the Department of Revenue, but finding it would occupy the whole day, he gave it up.

Mr. COLE moved to increase the tax on whiskey to eight dollars.

Mr. THURMAN stated that he had heard the ring had bought up all the wh say in the country. They would make a clear fifty per cent. fortunes by the increase of the tax. The amendment was rejected, 34 to 11.

On motion of Mr. PATTERSON, the free importation of household furniture for individuals of foreign birth.

On motion of Mr. FENTON, the duty on oats was reduced from 15 cents per bushel to 10.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, offered a new section to include a tax of five per cent. on dividends of banks, &c., over $6, to equalize voting, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. UPSON introduced a bill to change the times of holding Circuit and District Courts of the United states in the Northern district of Ohio.

Mr. FERRY asked a separate vote on the amendment to the Indian appropriation recommended non-concurrence, appropriating $80,000 for payments to the Indians in Michigan the difficulties which had been settled by treaty, and to them in 1855-61, under treaty stipulations, with the understanding that the payment to be a quarter of the amendment.

Mr. SARGENT opposed the amendment as establishing a most dangerous and unjust precedent, which would apply to all soldiers, sailors and other claims against the United States Government. On the count by tellers there were but 21 yeas. So further count was asked, and the amendment was disagreed to, 22 to 21.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked for a separate vote on the amendment to the Indian appropriation bill appropriations recommended non-concurrence, making large appropriations under the Indian treaties, and to pay the claims of the Fox Indians of Iowa. Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to concur in the amendments, aggregating $1,200,000, and he would have votes of the House upon them as an independent vote. The amendment was agreed to, which the bill will be referred. These appropriations, it would run from fifty years and at the rate of interest from three to five per cent.

Mr. FESSENDEN hoped the recommendation of the Committee on Appropriations would be adhered to. He expressed disapproval of the entire system of Indian treaties. The amendments were all non-concurred in.

Mr. ANTHONY moved a vote on the first amendment increasing the appropriation for the support of common schools in the Territories in California from $75,000 to $100,000. He opposed the amendment as intended for the benefit of the Catholic schools exclusively. The House had already refused to appropriate for mission Indians, who are citizens and voters. The appropriation for both was unjust, and misrepresented the movement as a speculative one to secure the forms of those missions Indians.

The Senate amendment was non-concurred in.

Mr. DEGENEF asked a separate vote on the amendment to the Indian appropriation bill, appropriations recommended concurrence, making deductions from the Indian annuities as a payment of depredations. He opposed against the amendment, taking the ground that the policy of the Government had received from voting, and if the Senate had been full it would still have been thrown out by all the Republicans without the aid of the Democratic votes. Four pairs had been arranged to accommodate absentees abroad, and the absence of ten others, viz: Bayard in the negative with Anthony, Hamilton in the affirmative; Buckingham in the negative with Ames and Howe in the affirmative; Yates in the negative with Chandler, and Gilbert in the affirmative, and Kellogg in the negative with Hamilton, Jr., in the affirmative, Texas, in the affirmative. Besides these Lewis, Norton and Trumbull were absent without pair, and Senator Osborn was not present to vote. This statement accounts for every member of the Senate. Had Osborn been present and voted as for the treaty, and the position of Trumbull was unknown, while sickness has kept Norton away, the treaty would have been rejected just as it was. No effort was made to force him here, and no effort was made to bring in the two absentees, who are confidently recorded against the treaty, it would have taken twenty-five more than the remaining forty in the Senate to secure ratification.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Brinkerhoff to Run for Congress on the Free Trade Platform—Horse Races—Trial of Reapers and Mowers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
MANSFIELD, O., June 30, 1870.

The Republican friends of revenue reform, or free trade in this (the eighth) district, have been urging Gen. D. Brinkerhoff to allow the use of his name before the Republican Congressional Convention. The General has discouraged the movement, and declines to be considered a candidate. It is now pretty certain, however, that if the Convention meets itself distinctively on the revenue platform similar to the Richland County Republican resolutions, Gen. Brinkerhoff and he is called to stand on it he will not refuse, but will lead in the fight to win. The free traders are very strong in this district, and claim to comprise a majority of the Republican party, but this is doubtful. Judge Hoyt, of this city, is the only candidate before the Democratic Convention of July 4th for Congress so far.

The races to take place in this city July 4th are attracting considerable attention from users of the turf. Several noted horses from Ohio and adjoining States will enter into the competition.

About forty machines have been entered for the trial of reapers and mowers, to-day and to-morrow, on the farm of Alexander Bailey farm, near the city.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
IRONTON, O., June 29, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Spray at 7 A. M.; Argosy at 11 A. M., and Telegraph at 12 M. Up: Fleetwood at 6:30 P. M. The towboat Venture will be evening with three hundred and fifty tons of iron for Pittsburgh. The steamer Jas. Esk, Jr., started on her trial trip to Cincinnati this morning. River falling, cloudy and warm. H.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE WAR OF THE GREAT LINES.

Vanderbilt Beaten at His Own Game by Jim Fisk—The Camden-burg and Bethany Road—The Feeling in Ohio as to the New Route West, &c., &c.

VANDERBILT DEFEATED.
[From the New York Standard.]

The freight war between the Erie and Pennsylvania roads, on the one hand, and the New York Central on the other, rages with unabated energy, and at present there is no probability of a settlement. The only persons benefited are the large cattle dealers. The public have not been blessed by this war as much as they expected, as the price of beef shows no remarkable change since the war began. The Erie and Pennsylvania lines yesterday made a further reduction of three dollars in the fare to Cincinnati, selling tickets now at fourteen dollars.

The conductors of the Buffalo end of the Erie road are furnishing the holders of each Western ticket with ninety-five cents cash on arrival at Buffalo for the purpose of patronizing, if they desire, the Erie Company all the way to Niagara Falls. The Central people still control both railways running to the Falls, and it is understood the Erie Company will continue to ticket free over that line all who wish to visit there until the new Erie road branch, now being constructed is completed.

Vanderbilt has been beaten at his own game by Fisk and Gould. When the latter roads reduced his rates on cattle from one hundred and twenty dollars to forty dollars per car, he congratulated himself that Erie would not make such a ruinous reduction. He was mistaken, for the Erie people, instead of at once announcing to the public that they would carry out the end five streets, ... Bridge to New York for one cent per head. Vanderbilt was now willy enough to see that its opponents were in earnest, and that it was a contrary, suspecting that they were merely putting him on. Every evening was to be in concert, and no tickets were ... arranged in a manner becoming the occasion, each going to the Academy of Music with a ticket.

The concert was held in the auditorium of the Methodist church, and we venture the assertion that no finer audience ever ... assembled in this town, and perhaps a more delighted one never ... together. The programme of the ... was carried out to the letter, and the common pieces ... all well know who are ... by the young ... Mr. Johns ... who was largely interested in the Morris and Essex Railroad, ... the Erie Company a right of the Newark and Hoboken road, which had been leased to the Morris and Essex road, to run through the latter road for a given period. The Morris and Essex road, in consideration of this privilege ... and according to the wording of the lease, it is a question whether the present company have the right under their present charter.

A great accumulation of trains has sought the Jersey shore for the purpose of the Morris and Essex, and a branch of this road has been built to accommodate the largely increased coal business. The Erie Company, finding their trains constantly delayed by this pleasure travel, have recently ... the right of the Newark and Hoboken road to transfer its tunnel rights to this aggregation of pleasure.

Messrs. Fisk and Gould received the committee with great cordiality, and at once ordered the whole of the Grand Opera House to be placed at their disposal. As a sequence to the request, an animated debate took place between the ... rights of the Erie and Morris and Essex companies. The ... disputed points were settled on the spot, and Messrs. Fisk and Gould became ... counsel. It is intended to settle the matter amicably without litigation. In the meantime the Erie people ... and the tunnel will ... the road as usual, until the Delaware and Lackawanna road build a new tunnel.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At the dinner party of the shareholders and others of the Canada Southern Railroad, on their way, which took place at the Clifton House some time ago, Milton Curtwright, Esq., who is a director of the Lake Shore, Rock Island and Southern Railroads, made a lengthy and able speech, in which he said it was the life purpose of himself and associates to construct railways; that as soon as he fully comprehended the superior position of the Canada Southern in its intersection of the City of New York and the Western States, in its power to shorten ... Boston, Portland, Montreal, ... its freedom from curves, heavy grades, deep cuttings and high embankments; and validity of its ... rights, which in his forcible ... Thom sons's arguments confidently, but indifferently ... he could not but feel that the ... of Great Western loop line, in opposition to Canada Southern, was talked about, ... the latter road was ... constructed, would ... to the ... calculations, and that the Canada Southern ... would be so vast a railway ... feeding power in its ... for the relations ... and ... would so cheaply in its local traffic, that Great Western loop lines did not matter. He then went ... the terrible ... which the ... the million of dollars promised would be ... and five streets ... Bridge to New York ... ing expenses paid on ... the line from day to day without ... from the returns of the ... concert, and he ... were ... arranged in a manner becoming the occasion, each going to the Academy of Music with a ticket.

The concert was held in the auditorium of the ... Methodist church, and we venture the assertion that no finer audience ever ... assembled in this town, and perhaps a more delighted one never ... together. The programme of the ... was carried out to the letter, and the common pieces ... all well know who are ... by the young ... Mr. Johns ... who was largely interested in the Morris and Essex road, which had been leased to the Morris and Essex road, to run through the latter road for a given period. The Morris and Essex road, in consideration of this privilege ... and according to the wording of the lease, it is a question whether the present company have the

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1870.

Though the Darien expedition has not succeeded in finding a practicable route for the proposed ship canal, it has discovered nothing to prove the impossibility of the work. The expedition did not sail early enough in the season, and consequently the rains interfered with the work. Notwithstanding the difficulty of the region to be explored, it is still confidently believed that by beginning operations at the commencement of the dry season, they can be satisfactorily achieved. The general opinion on the Isthmus is that the canal will be made near the line of the Panama Railroad. For the present the surveys have been abandoned and the vessels employed in them have returned to New York.

As we predicted when last mentioning the subject, Orelie Antoine the First is again heard from. Having completed the organization of his army, he has invaded Chili at the head of a force of about three thousand Araucanian Indians. The Malloco forts were supposed to be the object of their first assault. Those Araucanians are a very remarkable people, perhaps the noblest of all the Aboriginal inhabitants of the Western Continent. The French lawyer who has become their king by election, contemplates the union of Patagonia with his domisions, and if he possesses the military and administrative talents of some of his countrymen, perhaps it is not absurd to anticipate important results from his reign. The Araucanians form a population of about one hundred thousand.

It is currently reported that the old line politicians are holding anxious meetings daily; that though they have had many seasons of deliberation and denunciation, they have as yet not been able to determine what course to pursue in view of the certain success of the movement of the True Republicans. Had these old line gentlemen heretofore been half as anxious about securing good nominations, and had they practiced in ever so small a degree what they now profess, they would not find the people in arms against them. Their anxiety and their professions come all too late. Before they were driven to the wall they scouted and declared impossible nominations which they now pretend to be in favor of. They are full of professions of reform; will do almost anything if they are only permitted to control, so that they can cut as low as ever hereafter. But their repentance, even if it were sincere, comes too late. There is just one way for them—and only one. *Let them acquiesce in the nominations that will be made by the 6th of July Convention.*

The recall of Mr. Motley has probably been determined on in the President's own mind. It is not difficult to conceive that good and sufficient reasons exist—reasons not derogatory to Mr. Motley—for making the change. The circumstances of his appointment were peculiar. Andrew Johnson had done them, and through him the American people, a great injustice by recalling him from another station which he was honorably filling, merely because he did not speak in language of adulation of the recreant Executive. The circumstances of the moment, rather than any known special fitness in Mr. Motley for the English Mission, secured for him the appointment. In ordinary times, with no important or perplexing questions requiring peculiar abilities, probably he would be a very proper representative of our country at St. James. But there are important and perplexing questions, for the management of which it will not be unjust to him to say he possesses no peculiar qualifications. It is more than probable that General Grant wishes to throw more promptness and vigor into the management of questions pending between England and America. It is certain that the Americans favor such a course, and if to do this a change becomes necessary, it will gratify them that they have a President who will not hesitate to make it. This, we suspect, is about the state of the case, and it becomes no one to denounce Gen. Grant for doing what he conceives is his duty. It is said, Mr. Sumner does in private and is preparing to do in public. It was one of Gen. Grant's earliest declarations that he would have a policy; also, that if he should find that good reasons existed for changing his appointees, changes he would make. On more than one occasion he has put the rule in practice, and it is probable he is about to do it again in the case of Mr. Motley.

Chinese Labor

People who have been permitted to get a near view of the Chinese shoemakers lately brought into North Adams, Massachusetts, have been much impressed with their appearance and ways. They are all young, with bright eyes and cheerful faces, cleanly in their habits and exceedingly vivacious in their manners. Even well informed New Englanders were hardly prepared to see such traits in a lot of Pagans fresh from Heathendom. But the circumstances just mentioned by a correspondent, if true, are sufficient to distinguish them from other traits displayed by the new comers. Their friendly behavior towards one another, their manifest delight in the kind approaches of the inhabitants of the land, their indifference to sensual indulgence, and their eagerness to learn not only the trade by which they are to live, but the new language spoken around them, are said to have caused much astonishment and some perplexity among the residents of North Adams. Youthful heathen shoemakers, eagerly taking advantage of the first moments of leisure from work to be busy with study, and keeping diaries of their thoughts and observations, are phenomena utterly inconsistent with the cherished notions of many very intelligent persons. There was a time when such phenomena would have been ascribed to some strange illusion, which could result in nothing better than the confusion of truth with error. But we live in an age which recognizes and submits to facts, and "it goes without saying" that the young Chinese have already many zealous friends among their neighbors determined to secure them the enjoyment of their rights.

As to the right of the Celestial to come to this country and labor for a maintenance there can be no doubt. No one at the present day will contend that the people of the United States are invested with such a control of the land that they may justly exclude from it foreigners who choose to make it their abode, if they comply with its laws. Indeed, it is a boast with us that America is a land of refuge for other nations whether oppressed by despotism, or distressed by excessive population. And as to the Chinese in particular, their right of emigration and settlement among us has been formally conceded by treaty. If left to its natural development, the effects of the transfer of population from China to this country are, perhaps, not to be dreaded. The Government and customs of China impose so many and powerful restrictions upon emigration that the number who shall voluntarily come to our shores is not likely to be great enough to cause much embarrassment. Under the operation of American institutions they will doubtless be gradually christianized and raised to the general level of American civilization. Should they come in families, as seems possible, the second generation is certain to be Americanized, though the adult emigrants may not undergo much change. With respect to the consequences of the introduction of the cheap labor of Asia, the economical disturbance which already excites so much disgust and violence in certain quarters, can be only temporary. It may continue long enough to secure the completion of some of the great works necessary to the development of the industry of the country.

But the contrast system, or the introduction of Chinese, whether to work as day laborers or as mechanics for an agreed upon term of years on condition of being sent home at the expiration of the engagement is not emigration. In the East the system is known to have caused fearful oppression and wrong of various kinds, and like all slavery, it is very unjust to the free laborers of the West. The capitalist seeks out persons who may not have thought of leaving their own country—and, taking advantage of their poverty and ignorance, induces them to make an engagement highly advantageous to himself. Though they may eagerly embrace his offer, they are deceived, and seldom fail to discover the deception soon after they begin to fulfil the contract into which they have entered. The same introduction of such a system into America seems an insult to our history and institutions. In the case of the shoemakers they call it competition, but this is a misapplication of a respectable word. Men so shrewd and intelligent as the young Chinese of North Adams after mastering the shoemaking art, are likely to make discoveries regarding the value of skilled labor in this country which may seriously disturb their equanimity in the fulfilment of their contract. It will not be surprising if they join the St. Crispins, in a strike for higher wages. However this may be, mechanics are everywhere much irritated on account of the North Adams experiment, and strong influence is exerted in Washington in favor of Congressional interference to prevent its repetition in other places. The question is certainly one of great importance whether a contract of the sort by which these Asiatic laborers are engaged, ought to be valid in law.

The True Republicans will meet to-morrow in their several districts and wards, and appoint delegates to the Convention which will meet at the Court House, in Pittsburgh, on Wednesday next, the 6th day of July. That Convention will be charged with the duty of nominating candidates to be supported by the Republicans of Allegheny county at the ensuing fall election. No political movement has for years occurred in this county that has attracted so much attention as this,—certainly nothing of the kind has occurred more important to the Republican party, for whose welfare and that of the public it has been undertaken. No mere personal motives or interested objects of any kind have prompted it; it comes purely as the result of causes that could not longer be resisted. The uninterrupted possession of power by one set of political leaders is almost certain to eventuate in resistance to its corrupt and arbitrary exercise. When leadership degenerates into dictatorship the people have no alternative but to take the power into their own hands. When money making becomes the motive for leading a party, on the party itself is thrown the high duty of readjusting its organization that public confidence be not withdrawn and the adversary come into power. The present movement has this in view, and the favor with which it is everywhere received proves that it was started not a moment too soon. Conceived in no factious spirit or interest other than that to which the moral and political sentiment of the masses gives a ready response, it possesses at the outset all the elements of success. On the one side are arrayed the mass of Republicans of the county, on the other the money-making leaders, who have come to regard the offices and the emoluments thereof as their peculiar inheritance. No fact is better know than that for years nominations have been given out to such men as their private property; whereby the party organization has been prostituted to base uses, Republican principles subordinated to personal interest, and the members of the party harnessed to a huge machine and driven wherever and at whatever pace it suited those having the exclusive possession of the reins. We state this in moderation; and it is a simple truth that the vast majority of the Republicans of Allegheny desire nothing of a political nature so much as nominations that embody high moral and political principle, with a corresponding degree of ability. This desire the independent movement will not disappoint. A ticket will be placed in the field that will fully satisfy the universal demand, and it is no exaggeration to say that it will be supported by the great body of the Republican voters of the county.

"The People" is the title of an eight page weekly paper, the publication of which has been commenced in Pittsburgh, by Mr. S. T. Kenney, who sets forth his purposes to be to "furnish an interesting, instructive, useful newspaper that will be worthy of its name—that will tend to make the people wiser, better, happier—that will be a welcome and valued visitant in their households, valued alike for what it is not, and for what it is." The name is highly significant and the results of the first number give promise of success. "The People" is published at 129 Smithfield street, at $2 a year, in advance.

Notwithstanding the experience of last summer and the efforts they have made to avoid a repetition, Philadelphia is again suffering from a lack of water. Says a paper of that city of Wednesday: "During four hours of yesterday the residents of the Fifteenth ward were without water. Water is now running over the dam at Fairmount, and yet by reason of the inadequacy in the machinery for pumping, or some defect in its management, a whole district is deprived of a necessity not of comfort alone, but of health."

The Philadelphia *Post* commences an article on the local Democratic nominations as follows: "No blood was shed yesterday in the Democratic Convention, which is either to be approved or deplored according to the feelings of the reader. There are sanguinary spirits who would rejoice if an entire Convention should become homicidal, but that is not Christianity. The abstinence from murder among the delegates is to be highly applauded, especially as the temptation must have been strong."

It is trite but true that it is an ill wind that brings no good. The excessive heat has developed a most proper, but it has a remarkable effect at Washington in curtailing the privilege of speeches and hastening much-needed legislation.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Very good; but what will curtail the practice of printing at the expense of the public speeches never spoken and "elaborately prepared" by others than the members claiming the authorship?

The Senate bill relating to Chinese, so far from attempting to interrupt Chinese emigration, merely undertakes to break up those features by which the shipping speculator profits at the expense of the emigrant. It has nothing whatever to do with Chinamen who come here of their own accord, nor with those in this country who make contracts for themselves or through their friends.

The Pittsburgh correspondence of the Beaver *Argus* copied into our columns, contained allusions to Councils which we do not approve, and did not mean our own should. Those indeed contain not only political but personal friends, concerning whom no word of the kind can be uttered. The copying of the passage by the *Argus* as original in our columns was fraudulent and characteristic.

The name of Governor Morgan is associated with the English Mission, and one dispatch goes so far as to say that the President has offered him the appointment. We doubt it, although Governor Morgan's appointment would be a great deal better than Wayne Mc-Veigh's.

A bill is now before Congress appropriating $50,000 in payment for the property destroyed by the border ruffian war in Kansas. The claims on file amount to $500,000. Among the items are "dwellings, stables, chicken-coops, fence rails and barns suffered by the ferocious Pro-Slavery savages, and now better present their little bill to Congress."—*Philadelphia Press.*

And they will do it when Congress pays that little Kansas claim.

The Fate of a Bird Killer.

Recently a farmer named Osmere, residing in Greenfield, Michigan, concluded that he would rid his barn of about a hundred nests made by swallows under the eaves, and for the purpose put up and mounted a long ladder. There were only a dozen birds about when the farmer commenced at the nests, but he had scarcely tore one down before the few set up such a chattering as soon brought to the scene every bird from the barns of the whole neighborhood. They flew around Osmere's head, uttering notes of displeasure, and in a short time the whole cloud settled upon him, screaming, sticking, and beating, so that for a moment his eyes out. The ladder did not stand very securely, and as the farmer raised his hand to ward off his tormentors, his support slipped and fell, carrying him to the ground, the fall breaking a rib, and giving him some severe bruises. The birds remained about the spot until seemingly convinced that their abodes would be left in peace scattered.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* speaking of Dickens's unfinished book, says: "We would suggest nothing that would do injustice to the reputation of the illustrious author: but we do think that no shadow of harm could come to that from the printing of those precious relics precisely as he left them. From them we could get a pretty fair idea (though not a full one, since he is said to have been in the habit of changing the details of his plots as his stories went on,) of the disposition which he meant to make of Edwin Drood, Jasper Drood, Rosa Bud, Neville and Helena Landless, that most charming of minor misses, the Reverend Septimus Crisparkle, the eccentric Durdles, the pompous Sapsea, and the rest. The world of authors, even more than the world of readers, would esteem it a delightful privilege to look into the workshop of the master and see the rough first thought which were the germs of his matchless creations. No mere work of literature would approach this one in interest and permanent value."

More quarrels arise between brothers, between sisters, between hired girls, between school girls, between clerks in stores, between apprentices, between journeymen, between husbands and wives, owing to electrical changes through which their nervous systems go, by lodging together night after night under the same bed clothes, than by any other disturbing cause. There is nothing that will so derange the nervous system of a person who is eliminative in nervous force, as to lie all night in bed with another person who is an inert negative force. The absorber will go to sleep and rest all night, while the eliminator will be tumbling and tossing, restless and nervous, and wake up in the morning fretful, peevish, full of fault-finding and discouraged. No two persons, no matter who they are, should habitually sleep together. One will thrive and the other will lose. This is the law, and in married life it is defied almost universally.—*Laws of Life.*

General and Particular.

A farmer raised 3,000 bushels of Irish potatoes this year on ten acres of land on Buffalo Bayou, near Houston, Texas. At one dollar per bushel—a low figure—the crop is worth $3,000. This beats cotton at fifty cents a pound.

Word was sent to the City Marshal of Augusta, Maine, that a fellow was selling "tickers" from a wagon in Market Square. He went to the place, handed the peddler a ticker, and found himself the victim of an atrocious pun. The man was peddling horsewhips.

The record of the internal revenue office shows a total of 3,867 stills, registered for distillation of brandy from fruits, in the States of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Iowa, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Kentucky, Ohio, Oregon, New Mexico, Tennessee, Indiana, Texas, Illinois, Alabama, Arkansas, New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisana, Georgia and South Carolina. This number is expected to be largely increased on account of the reported unusually good fruit crop in these States, and, it is thought, under the liberal regulations just issued by Commissioner Delano governing fruit distillation, there will be a large increase in the revenue derived from this source in the coming year.

There are people who really believe that the New York will some day be destroyed by an earthquake. Dr. Varano, a scientific man of some real ability, published this spring a very striking essay, advancing the theory that an earthquake was impending, and giving plausible reasons for his belief. Unluckily, the Doctor was foolish enough to fix the day—the sixth of April—for this fearful naturl dem-onstration. The sixth of April came and passed without the least symptom of an earthquake. The Doctor has been very quiet since then. There are alarmists who discern in the present protracted term of hot weather premonitory portents; but the fact is there is nothing at all supernatural about it. It is simply a piece of good old-fashioned summer, of the most unpromising nature.

The New York *Methodist* newspaper this week has one of the old-time articles in regard to the neglect of religious duty in summer. "The devil has no vacation," says this religious sheet, "and hell gapes for sinners as widely in summer as in winter." Hence, the writer argues, the usual summer neglect of weekly prayer meetings, and especially of Sunday services, is unpardonable.

Indianapolis was delighted with the International Young Men's Christian Convention, and it is said the feeling was reciprocated.

Fifty-four thousand dollars is the amount a few expert thieves carried out of the office of the Maryland Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore a few days since.

In the trial of Nicholas Hoffman, for murder, at Baltimore, one of the lady witnesses testified she knew the prisoner before he was born.

The relapsing fever still continues to ravage Philadelphia. It is spreading into the Northern wards.

St. Louis is to have a monument and bust of Gen. Lyon, the hero of Missouri.

When the contemplated St. John's canal is finished steamers can carry grain from Duluth to a port on Lake Champlain without breaking bulk.

Montreal has 130,000 inhabitants, and exported 10,000 bushels of grain last year.

A French paper calls Dickens the Balzac of England.

The story about a certain Henry Miller, who has been peddling gas burners in the South, having fallen heir to $10,000,000 by the death of a relative in New York turns out to be a hoax.

Passengers from the Windward Islands report that several very severe shocks of earthquake were experienced on the morning of the 9th, at ten minutes past nine, and considerable damage was done to wall buildings. The sea rose to a great height about the land, at Fondaloupe, and when returning the violence was so great that vessels were carried far out of the harbor. From present data it is impossible to estimate the exact amount of damage done.

From an official report of the British Columbia gold diggings, just published in England, it appears that the estimated export of gold from that colony was £370,000 in 1865, £500,000 in 1866, £700,000 in 1867; but it is admitted that the actual export was probably much larger, as it was frequently uncertain how much amount carried away on the persons of individuals. The number of miners is put at 3,000, and the earnings per head shows the very large average of £233, a return which is unequalled in any other mining country in the world.

An article on the editors of 1840 appeared a few days since in a Cincinnati paper, in which this paragraph occurs: "that was a fighting generation, and the politicians had to be respected, in the South and West particularly, to maintain with the pistol, the bludgeon and the knife what he had said with the pen. Personal rencounters and duels were frequent. Not less than five editors in succession of the Vicksburg *Whig* fell in duels or in sanguinary encounters within a short period of time.

A bill for the gradual disestablishment of the Church of England in Jamaica, by the Legislative Council of Jamaica, It provides for the transfer of church property, for the management of the affairs of the church by the ministers, members and adherents of it, for the Church resident in the Island, for the constitution of a representative Synod, and for the exercise of church discipline in congregations.

A Florida planter says he will put up 1,000 dozen pine apples for market this year, and that he expects to realize from $25) to $5 per dozen for them. He further says that he and his family little do all the labor necessary in their cultivation.

The National Labor Congress assembles at Cincinnati on the 15th of August. The party claims to be a million strong.

The thermometer chronicled fifty-two degrees at Sitka, Alaska territory, on the 30th of April last.

New York has been interviewed by an Englishman named J. Barrow Hyde, who wants to build for that city a system of docks. His plan would be first to build a wall of solid masonary on the line of the bulkhead and to build piers at right angles to the wall. The piers he would build on cast iron tubes filled with solid masonry. Batidings might be built on these piers which would supply a great want and would relieve the streets in a great measure and would benefit importers, who would thus have suitable and convenient places for their merchandise. The piers would be 500 feet long and 75 feet wide, and could be built at a cost of $300,000 each, while the warehouses would cost $900,000. He calculated that in two years twenty piers could be built. The wharves and piers of the city at present cost a considerable sum yearly to keep them in repair. The new piers would be permanent and be a source of large income to the city. Besides, the sewerage would be improved, and the manure deposited in the sewers could be sold and would bring in large sums.

Personal.

Rev. Dr. Aiken, late of Princeton College, was on the 28th formally installed president of Union College. Hon. Ira Harris made the opening address, which was responded to by Dr. Aiken in a feeling manner. His name, he is pronounced brilliant, and his course thus far approved at the meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

The New York *World* says that a piece of poetry, entitled "The Children," beginning—

"When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And the school for the day is dismissed,"

which has been going the rounds of the papers crediting it to the pen of Charles Dickens, is all was not written by the great novelist at all, but by Charles S. Dickenson, a lawyer in the northern part of New York.

Appleton's Journal is responsible for the following, concerning the coming vocal luminary: Like Jenny Lind, Miss Nilsson is a swede, of humble birth, and owes her fame chiefly to her voice. Her brother Carl was the fiddler of the village where they were born. She went with him to the village fêtes, and sang and handed round the plate to collect the pennies. Alone of these fairs she attracted the attention of the magistrate of the town, who, charmed with her voice, offered to educate her. At the house of this gentleman she met with a celebrated singer, who gave her lessons, and whose sister she afterwards accompanied to Paris. In that city she studied and finally entered into an engagement to appear at the Theater Lyrique, where she made her first appearance on the 27th. Christina is twenty-seven years old, very peculiar in appearance, and very handsome. She has blue eyes, fair skin, and long, light hair, and, besides her musical talent, is said to have talent as a sculptress.

Colonel John Brownlow, son of Senator Brownlow, writes from Washington to a friend in Chicago, under date of the 15th instant, as follows: "Father is steadily improving. Ever since his trip to New York he has been growing better. With improved health, he is recovering his old buoyant spirits, and he is hopeful that no rebel will occupy his seat until after the 4th of March next. Judge Hammond, whom he consulted in New York, says he has the law and facts on his side, and complete restoration to health was possible, and very great relief absolutely certain."

Miss Schiff is the latest successful London dramatist.

Thurlow Weed is ill again.

Jenny Lind, who has a daughter being educated to sing on the stage, is reported to be so reduced in circumstances by the extravagances of her husband, as to be seriously thinking of opening a singing school in Paris.

Jefferson Davis has joined the church.

Heilloon has neuralgia.

Sims Reeves, who lost his voice, has returned to the London stage, after a visit to Florence, and again regains his golden optimism in exchange for his high notes.

Hamilton Fish and family will summer on the Hudson.

Newman Hall refuses to go to Chicago, even for a fashionable pulpit and a salary of $10,000 per annum.

Mr. Bryant's "Homer" receives a two column and a half notice in the Boston *Traveller*.

A Chinese prince, once very rich, a scholar in his own country, and the author of the celebrated work "How Kiou Choaun," a novel and Missionaries," died in California last week of want and neglect.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who might be supposed to know, lately addressed a document to the Queen, in which he styled her "the supreme head on earth of the Church of England." The *Saturday Review* pronounces this the strangest blunder that it ever saw.

J. M. Bunby, of the New York *Evening Mail*, will deliver the oration at the annual commencement of Beloit College, Wisconsin, next week.

A Chicago correspondent says: Our champion income renderer this year is John F. Tracey, President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and the Chicago and Northwestern Railroads, who acknowledges to $200,000, on which he pays the handsome tax of $10,000. Next comes Mr. C. H. McCormick, the great reaper manufacturer, who confesses that he made last year, above all deductions, $178,805. His brother and partner, S. J. McCormick, reports $80,019, and has $41,821 as guardian of a deceased member of the firm. Of the great dry goods house of Field, Lieter & Co., Mr. Marter Field reports $124,700, and Mr. L. Z. Leiter $101,166, while from the next important firm in the same business, that of J. V. Farwell & Co., Mr. J. V. Farwell figures up $90,582, and Mr. Charles B. Farwell $100,098.

In addition to Thurlow Weed, James Gordon Bennett, Jamison Webb, and Horace Greeley, who were distinguished journalists in 1840 and previously, there are two other editorial representatives of that period who are still connected with the press and wear the journalistic harness. They are Wm. C. Bryant, of the New York *Evening Post*, and Col. Greene, of the Boston *Post*. Mr. Nelligan also, and the veteran Edwin Croswell, of the Albany (N. Y.) *Argus*, into which paper he went in 1825, still survives. Frank P. Blair, of the Washington *Globe*, is still living.

A few days since a dispatch from San Francisco announced the death of Commodore D. D. Robinson, U. S. N., saying that he commanded the Pensacola in Mobile bay. The Philadelphia *North American* says there is no such officer in the service. The Pensacola was not in the Mobile fight of July 5, 1861, or August 5, 1861. She was at New Orleans in 1862, commanded by Captain Morris. The error is perceptible, but cannot be rectified from these data.

A colored patriot, and patriarch has turned up in Detroit, named Jim Bowyer, born in the Creek war, and with Taylor in the Mexican campaigns. He goes on crutches and is penniless.

Threatened Famine in France.

Efforts of the Government to Avert It—Discouraging Crop Prospect.

The people of France are at present engaged in an unequal contest with that gaunt monster famine, who threatens to do greater injury to the Empire than a negative vote on the *plebescite* could possibly have accomplished. While the people—that is the masses—are deeply concerned, the Government looks forward to the threatened calamity with fear and anxiety, knowing full well that nothing is more fruitful of political revolutions and social disturbances than hunger. The French people particularly are given to outbreaks when so circumstanced, because, perhaps unreasonably, they attribute all their misfortunes to the Government in spite of successes to themselves. This is doubtless a peculiarity with a race of years of good government cannot efface. The crops, owing to the continued drouth, have failed in nearly every part of the country, and in many instances the farmers were killing their cattle from absolute want of food for them. Hay is at such an exhorbitant price that none but agricultarists of large means can afford to purchase it. In the Corps Legislatif, a few days since, urgent appeals were made to the Government by M. Cornellie and other Deputies, to see that the orders issued to allow cattle to browse in the forests of the State and the Crown were promptly executed. It was affirmed that, owing to the persistent drouth and the terrible calamity which seemed to have befallen the crops are entirely owing to the want of rain, and a similar calamity is apprehended in the Provinces usually most favored in this respect.

A measure is under advisement looking to the entire abolishment of the entrance duty on corn into France.

Charles Dickens

More Reminiscences—His Visits to America.

The London papers continue to give reminiscences of Dickens. The editor of the *Graphic* relates some particulars of his personal acquaintance with the late novelist, as follows:

"The first time I saw the idolized "Boz" in the flesh was at a fancy fair in the Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital, for, I think, the benefit of the shipwrecked Mariners' Society. He was then a handsome young man with piercing black eyes, and a head of hair that was much, in fact, as he is represented in Maclise's picture. I saw him a few days, or at most weeks since, when I had the pleasure of meeting him at dinner. To all outward appearance he has been ticked off by time, is still active and work until he was four-score. I was struck by the youthful glow and fire in the eyes of his ex. There seemed as much life and vigor in them as when I looked into a pair of eyes, I was also struck by his sailor-like aspect, a peculiarity observed by many other persons with whom I have conversed in America. He had not been much on the sea, but he looked every inch a sailor, and was a sailor. But we all know his sympathy for seamen and for the King's service, and the pride in his nautical air may in part be attributed to early Portsmouth associations. In this connection Mr. Carlyle's writings, for whom Dickens had a profound admiration, may be adduced.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Mail Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of BONDS, and GO D.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S.

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 30, 1870.

It seems to be conceded that the present Congress will not revive the Income Tax law. This, according to the estimate of Senator Sherman, takes off something like seventeen millions of revenue. Very well, the more the better. The Senator's action, however, as we understand it, revives and continues for the present year the tax on the salaries of Government officers and of corporations. We suppose the latter means the tax on dividends and on loans. While much may be said against the seeming persecution of which the tax subjects revenue for taxation, the bill thus narrowed is so much better than the old law that the country may, for the year, feel disposed to assist in the removal of the other more objectionable features carried with it all the costly machinery employed in the collection under the old law. This action is, we believe, responsive to the views of the Administration, and the bill it is hoped, may be considered dead for all time. The supposed necessity for any action on the licensing provisions across trade is a statement made last winter by the Secretary of the Treasury that the internal revenue might be reduced some thirty millions without crippling the finances of the country. This amount would be fully made up by the dropping the whole income tax, which produces annually about three hundred millions. The opinion is that the tax expired with December, 1869. The promise was, and the provisions were, that it should continue to "exist" only during peace, and the bill is even a Commissioner of Internal Revenue is not above the provisions of law, nor is Congress likely to hold itself above redeeming promises pledged to the American people. Any other tax necessary to support the Government, to pay interest upon the public debt, and to provide for a sinking fund of from thirty to fifty millions of dollars per annum, the country will tolerate; but the revival of the old law will not be patiently submitted to by the people, in opposing the revival of this generally esteemed odious income tax Pennsylvania Senators have shown a just appreciation of the home sentiment, Senator Scott has especially distinguished himself by the zeal and ability with which he has exposed its inequality and injustice.

—In the New York money market there is no change from the late extreme ease. There is still a moderate outflow of currency to the western grain cities. It is found that the large amounts of currency distributed among the western farmers in the late purchases of grain do not return to the large cities so promptly as usual, and with a strong pressure for money upon the banks of Chicago and Milwaukee they still keep up a moderate demand for currency upon the banks of this city. On call loans the rate remains at 3@5 ₱ cent. On discounts the tendency is toward rather firmer rates; prime merchants' paper ranges at 5½@6½ ₱ cent. for double signatures, and 6@7 ₱ cent. for single names.

—The bond market is decidedly firm. Very little stock is offered and buying is quite active. Prices at noon were ¾@¾ above the closing quotations of yesterday. The advance appears to be due partly to the firmness of gold, partly to the expectation of an active demand for interest on the investment of July interest, partly to the supposition that the Treasury purchases would be increased next month, and to some extent also to a growing impression that the funding bill will be defeated.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn. Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	118	118
U. S. Bonds '64	111½	111¾
U. S. Bonds '65	111½	111¾
U. S. Bonds '65,	111½	111¾
U. S. Bonds '65, new	111½	111¾
U. S. Bonds '67	114	114½
U. S. Bonds '68	114	114½
10-20s	108¾	108¾
Gold	111¾	112

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	118
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111¾
U. S. 10-40s	108¾
5-20s, January and July, 1865	114
5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Union Pacific Railroad	87½
Central Pacific Railroad	92½
Central Pacific 6s	103

—Gold has been firm, the price having ranged between 111¾ and 112¾. The firmness of exchange and the prospect of continued exports of specie have induced considerable buying by the "shorts," which appears to have been the main cause of the rise in the premium. Some of the larger amounts bid for at the Treasury sales are understood to have been for the purpose of covering "short" sales. The leading rate has been that to ½ cent. for carrying.

—The New York stock market was barely steady at most of the calls to-day At 1@2½: New York Central, 98¾; Erie, 22; Reading, 107½; Lake Shore, 99½; Northwestern, 83¾ and 83¾; Rock Island, 116; Pacific Mail, 46; St. Paul, 69¾ and 81½; Ohio and Mississippi, 35. Gold, 111¾.

At 11:20 A. M.: Canton, 68; Western Union Telegraph, 80½; Pacific Mail, 47; Wells Fargo, 95; American, 49½; United States Express, 45½; New York Central, 98¼; Erie, 23; Reading, 107¼; Lake Shore, 99½; Illinois Central, 140¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 109¾; Northwestern, 83 and 83½; Rock Island, 116½; St. Paul, 69¾ and 81½; Wabash, 56¾ and 75; Fort Wayne, 95½; Ohio and Mississippi, 35½; Alton 116¾ and 117; Hartford and Erie, 9½; Harlem, 139½; New Jersey Central, 103½; Gold 111¾.

At 12:30 prices were a fraction lower. New York Central, 98½; Erie, 22; Reading, 106½; Lake Shore, 99½; Northwestern, 83 and 83½; Rock Island, 116; Pacific Mail, 46; St. Paul, 69¾ and 81½; Ohio and Mississippi, 35½; Gold, 111¾.

The 1:30 prices were slightly lower. Canton, 68; Western Union Telegraph, 80½; Pacific Mail, 46¾; Adams Express, 68; Wells Fargo, 95; American, 44; United States Express, 45½; New York Central, 1973; Erie, 23; Reading, 106¾; Michigan Central, 119½; Lake Shore, 99½; Illinois Central, 140½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 109½; Northwestern, 83 and 88; Rock Island, 116; St. Paul, 69 and 80¾; Wabash, 56¾ and 75; Fort Wayne, 95¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 35½; Alton, 116½; Hartford and Erie, 9½; Harlem, 139½; New Jersey Central, 103½; Gold 111¾.

There was a decline of about ¼ at the 2:30 call. New York Central, 197½; Reading, 106¾; Lake Shore, 99¾; Northwestern, 83 and 88¾; Rock Island, 116; Pacific Mail, 46½; St. Paul, 69¾ and 81½; Ohio and Mississippi, 35½; Gold 111¾.

The market at 3:30 was a little firmer and moderately active. New York Central, 197½; Reading, 107; Lake Shore, 99; Northwestern, 83 and 88½; Rock Island, 116; Pacific Mail, 46¾; St. Paul, 69¾ and 81½; Ohio and Mississippi, 35½; Gold, 111¾.

—The traffic on the New York Central and [illegible] is about 60 per cent. more in [illegible] year. The cheapness that the [illegible] railroad freight is $40 a [illegible] Erie road they are charging Commodore Vanderbilt is of New York Central can carry [illegible] the canal, and the company [illegible]-five new locomotives to be [illegible] of competing for freight [illegible] The Lake Shore Company has [illegible] cars, and is about to build a [illegible] of line to meet the requirements of increasing business.

[illegible]ady, Broker, No. 80 Fourth [illegible] Building, dealer in United [illegible]s and Municipal Securities, [illegible]urance and Miscellaneous [illegible]represented in the New York [illegible]y day while in session, he [illegible]s on commission any stocks [illegible]ts on the same terms as the [illegible]s. Governments, Gold and [illegible] purchased for customers on [illegible]sh.

BEER MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 1, 1870.

We quote from yards as follows:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₱ M	$50 00
First Common	30 00
Second Common	18 00
Third Common	14 00
Mill Culls	12 00
Hemlock Joists and Scantling	18 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First Common, ₱ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring Boards	40 00
Partition Boards	40 00
Shelving, on both sides	31 00
Shelving on one side	31 00
Flow and drip weatherboarding	45 00
Moulded weatherboarding	55 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	55 00
Halfinch patent dressed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplanished	25 00
Twelve inch vertical, with strips	31 00
Oak and Yellow Pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 7 25
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 00

HORSE SHOES.

The following are the current cash prices:

Horse shoes, 10 to 12 keg lots	5c ₱ lb
Mule shoes, 100 "	5c ₱ lb
In lots of less than 100 kegs	
Horse shoes	5½c ₱ lb
Mule shoes	5½c ₱ lb

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, June 30, 1870.

BUSINESS.—The market was unsettled. Prices were irregular, there being a difference of opinion among dealers, besides, being the last day of the month, dealers generally were more inclined to settle up than anything else, as it was important to have the first six months' business of 1870 closed as soon as possible. The late oil fire was still under discussion. The correct amount of oil lost has not yet been definitely ascertained.

CRUDE.

The market was not an active one by any means; the sales were limited. The current rates were: Spot 113@113½; July 113½; August 12c; September and October 12c.

Sales 1,000 bbls July S. O.....113½c
Sales 1,000 bbls spot.....113½c
Sales 5,000 bbls settlement of contract.....113½c

REFINED.

The market, although firmer, was not very active; buyers were not very anxious to invest. The sales reported show an advance over the previous day's prices. Quotations—spot 27½c; July and August 27c; September and October 27½c; October 27½c; October 27½c; B. O. all year 28c.

Sales 1,000 bbls spot.....27½c
Sales 1,000 bbls spot.....27½c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, June 30.—The *Herald* says: There was an improvement in the oil sales for the week to-day and a slight advance of 5c ₱ bbl occurred upon both sections of the road.

SALES.

500 bbls upper creek	$5 90
500 bbls upper creek	3 90
500 bbls upper creek	3 85
400 bbls upper creek	3 85
500 bbls upper creek	4 00
500 bbls Petroleum Center	4 00
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center	4 05
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center	4 10
600 bbls lower road	4 05
1,000 bbls lower road	4 10

NEW YORK, June 30.—At the closing of the exchange the demand; prices firm and sales settled; we note small sales at $1 50@1 75 ₱ bushel.

CARBON OIL.—Market dull and prices very weak; we quote standard brands in a jobbing way at 28c@30c ₱ gal.

PEARL BARLEY.—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ₱ lb; No. 3 at 6c; No. 1 6½c; constant A and B, ₱ barrel 200 lbs $10; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

BUTTER.—The dullness we have previously noted continues. The sales were entirely for local purposes. The market is well supplied. Sales show a wide range of prices, varing from 14@20c; the latter figure could only be obtained for a good article.

DRIED FRUIT.—The market was very dull, most descriptions being a drug. There is so much new fruit for sale that old stock is not wanted to any extent. We quote nominally at the following: Apples $4@5 ₱ bushel; peaches, quarters, 6@7c; halves 8@9c; pared 12@13c. Blackberries, 12@13c. Pitted cherries 20c.

EGGS.—The market is without change, the supply being in excess of the demand. We note small sales at 18@19 ₱ doz.

SOAPS.—Babbitt's 11½c; Oakley's 10½c; chemical extra 9½c; No. 1 rosin 9½c.

BAKING POWDER.—Banner, ¼ ₱ cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½ ₱ cans $2 25; 1 ₱ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

BROOM CORN.—We report the inquiry for the objects required, but the offerings are small; prices weak, but no lower. Sales were made at 7½@8½c ₱ ₱.

POULTRY.—The receipts are increasing; Prices are rather decline. We note sales by the coop at 65@70c ₱ pair.

CHEESE.—The market was dull, with more sellers than buyers. We note sales by the Western Reserve at 11@12c; Factory 13c; Goshen at 13½ ₱ ₱.

SAPOLIO—Enoch Morgan's Sons 6 doz case $7 00.

PEA NUTS—Marketdull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales reported of Tennesee at 8 ₱ ₱ lb.

CIDER—Sales of No. 1 sweet cider at $9@10 ₱ barrel.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ₱ case other brands $6 00@7 00.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop ₱ doz $2 50; do 3-hoop ₱ doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1, 8-hoop ₱ doz $9 00; do No. 2 7-hoop $8 00; zinc wash boards $3 75 ₱ doz.

RYE FLOUR—The market was fair. Prices attracted a shade. The mills report sales at $5 25 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW.—The market was not active. The current rates were: City rendered 8½@9c; country 8½@8¾c ₱ ₱.

CANDLES—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50 @2 75 ₱ box; Louisville $3 00@3 50 ₱ box.

LARD OIL—The market was steady but not very active. The demand was fully up with the supply. We note sales extra No. 1 at $1 23 @1 25; No. 2 at 98c @1 05; Lubricating, 75@80c; Elain 90c@$1 00 ₱ bbl.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY EVENING, June 30, 1870.

BUSINESS.—The market was unsettled. Prices were irregular, there being a difference of opinion among dealers, besides, being the last day of the month, dealers generally were more inclined to settle up than anything else, as it was important to have the first six months' business of 1870 closed as soon as possible. The late oil fire was still under discussion. The correct amount of oil lost has not yet been definitely ascertained.

CRUDE.

The market was not an active one by any means; the sales were limited. The current rates were: Spot 113@113½; July 113½; August 12c; September and October 12c.

Sales 1,000 bbls July S. O.....113½c
Sales 1,000 bbls spot.....113½c
Sales 5,000 bbls settlement of contract.....113½c

REFINED.

The market, although firmer, was not very active; buyers were not very anxious to invest. The sales reported show an advance over the previous day's prices. Quotations—spot 27½c; July and August 27c; September and October 27½c; October 27½c; B. O. all year 28c.

Sales 1,000 bbls spot.....27½c
Sales 1,000 bbls spot.....27½c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, June 30.—The *Herald* says: There was an improvement in the oil sales for the week to-day and a slight advance of 5c ₱ bbl occurred upon both sections of the road.

SALES.

500 bbls upper creek	$5 90
500 bbls upper creek	3 90
500 bbls upper creek	3 85
400 bbls upper creek	3 85
500 bbls upper creek	4 00
500 bbls Petroleum Center	4 00
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center	4 05
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center	4 10
600 bbls lower road	4 05
1,000 bbls lower road	4 10

NEW YORK, June 30.—At the closing of the exchange the demand; prices firm and sales settled; we note small sales at $1 50@1 75 ₱ bushel.

CARBON OIL.—Market dull and prices very weak; we quote standard brands in a jobbing way at 28c@30c ₱ gal.

PEARL BARLEY.—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ₱ lb; No. 3 at 6c; No. 1 6½c; constant A and B, ₱ barrel 200 lbs $10; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

BUTTER.—The dullness we have previously noted continues. The sales were entirely for local purposes. The market is well supplied. Sales show a wide range of prices, varing from 14@20c; the latter figure could only be obtained for a good article.

DRIED FRUIT.—The market was very dull, most descriptions being a drug. There is so much new fruit for sale that old stock is not wanted to any extent. We quote nominally at the following: Apples $4@5 ₱ bushel; peaches, quarters, 6@7c; halves 8@9c; pared 12@13c. Blackberries, 12@13c. Pitted cherries 20c.

EGGS.—The market is without change, the supply being in excess of the demand. We note small sales at 18@19 ₱ doz.

SOAPS.—Babbitt's 11½c; Oakley's 10½c; chemical extra 9½c; No. 1 rosin 9½c.

BAKING POWDER.—Banner, ¼ ₱ cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½ ₱ cans $2 25; 1 ₱ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

BROOM CORN.—We report the inquiry for the objects required, but the offerings are small; prices weak, but no lower. Sales were made at 7½@8½c ₱ ₱.

POULTRY.—The receipts are increasing; Prices are rather decline. We note sales by the coop at 65@70c ₱ pair.

CHEESE.—The market was dull, with more sellers than buyers. We note sales by the Western Reserve at 11@12c; Factory 13c; Goshen at 13½ ₱ ₱.

SAPOLIO—Enoch Morgan's Sons 6 doz case $7 00.

PEA NUTS—Marketdull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales reported of Tennesee at 8 ₱ ₱ lb.

CIDER—Sales of No. 1 sweet cider at $9@10 ₱ barrel.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ₱ case other brands $6 00@7 00.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop ₱ doz $2 50; do 3-hoop ₱ doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1, 8-hoop ₱ doz $9 00; do No. 2 7-hoop $8 00; zinc wash boards $3 75 ₱ doz.

RYE FLOUR—The market was fair. Prices attracted a shade. The mills report sales at $5 25 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW.—The market was not active. The current rates were: City rendered 8½@9c; country 8½@8¾c ₱ ₱.

CANDLES—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50 @2 75 ₱ box; Louisville $3 00@3 50 ₱ box.

LARD OIL—The market was steady but not very active. The demand was fully up with the supply. We note sales extra No. 1 at $1 23 @1 25; No. 2 at 98c @1 05; Lubricating, 75@80c; Elain 90c@$1 00 ₱ bbl.

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 1, 1870.

The following are the rates for bar Iron, standard list. Assorted orders...3½c rates

Carriage and tire bolts, full square neck, forged nuts.....60 and 10 nut
Machine and square head bolts.....40 and 5
Coach and lag screws, bythe 100.....40 and 10
Sunken and hexagon nute and washers.....¼c ₱ lb off

NEW RATES.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., 4½c ₱ lb; and ⅞ in. diam., 4¾c; ¾ in. diam., 5c.

Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, ⅞ in. diam., 7½c; 9-16 in. diam., 8¼c; ½ in. diam., 9½c; ⅜ in. and less steel face and pene.....11c ₱ lb.

Duck nest tuyere irons.....8¼ ₱ doz.
Cast iron washers.....3½c ₱ lb.
Bridge and roof bolts—
⅝ in. diam. over 8 feet long.....9½c
1 to 2½ in., from 4 to 5 feet long.....5c
1 to 2½ in. diam., from 1½ to 4 ft. long.....5½c
2½ to ¾ in. diam., from 1½ to 4 ft. long.....6c
2½ to ¾ in. diam., from 1½ to 4 ft. long.....6½c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 inch, 8c net ₱ set of 8 bolts.
5c ₱ set for each additional inch over 14 inch.
All sizes and lengths made.
Wagon box rods, narrow track, each.....15c
Wagon box rods, wide track, each.....18c
Single tree irons, ₱ set of 4 pieces.....30c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2½ inch wide, ₱ set.....25c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ₱ set.....30c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ₱ set.....35c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ₱ set.....40c
Wagon box bolts, rods, single tree irons, and bolster plates in lots of 50 set, each, 10 ₱ cent. off.
Wagon box staples, 1½ to 2½ inch ₱ 100.....$1 50 net.
Neck yoke eyes, each.....5 net.
King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1¼ and 1½ inch in diameter, ₱ ₱.....4½
Wagon axle, 1¼ large head, 1½ inch in diameter, all lengths, ₱ ₱.....11½
Tongue cap iron, 1½ to 2 inch wide, 1½ ₱ ₱ over same size of band iron.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 1, 1870.

IRON.

Common Bar size	3½@3¾
Horse Shoe	4¼
Heavy Rated	4½@4¾
Hoop and Light Band	4½@4¾
Round and Square	4½@4¾
Oval	4½@4¾
Half Round and Half Round	4½@4¾
Roller Iron	4½@4¾
Tank Iron	4½@4¾

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ₱ ₱ extra.

Flat Rolls, punched and countersunk	3½@4¼
Flat Rolls, 18 in. and ₱ lbs to the yard	3½@4¼
Cast Screen Iron	4½@5

Sheet Iron, No.	American.	Charcl. Juniata.
16 to 17	5¼	6¾
18 to 21	5¾	7¼
22 to 25	6¼	7¾
26 to 27	6¾	8¼

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ₱ ₱ extra.

NAILS.

10c to 6cd Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 00
4d and 5d	4 25
3d and 2d	4 50
4d and 6d	4 00
3d "	4 50
2d "	5 00
3d fine "	4 50
2d fine "	5 00
Clinch "	5 50
Spikes "	4 50
Cut Boat Spikes	4 25
Barrel Nails—¾ in., 87 ½; 1 in., 87 00, 1¼ & 1½ in., $6 00; ⅞, 1¼ in., $5 50; 1½ in., $5 25.	
Tobacco Nails—less than 4d	40
Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 40d.	
Finishing Nails—1¼, $8 50; 1, $9 50.	

ABATEMENT.

Nails—12½c ₱ keg off when ordered in 100 keg lots.

TERMS.

Note of acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice.

Terms for buyers at the New York Exchange, Unites States Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than $50.

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 1, 1870.

The following are the prices ruling in this market, reported from actual sales by whole sale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	37@40c	city	@40c
Oak sole, heavy	40@42c	Slaughter	@42c
Oak sole Spanish	39@40c	Bridle fair ₱ doz	$75 00
Oak, slaughter in rough	31@35c	Bridle best ₱ doz	84 00
Oak, slaughter in finished	35@38c	Hand leather ₱ ₱	35@37c
Hemlock sole, mid	33@35c	Waxed calf	$1 15@1 40
Red sole B. A heavy	31@32c	Wax kip	@
Red sole, light	34@36c	Rough upper ₱ ₱	30@35c
Slaughter	44@45c	No. 1 pad skins ₱ ₱	28@30c
Shoe skirting	44@45c	Calf	$1 20@1 50
Buff skirting	@	Kip	$ 1@$ 1 50
Black bridle ₱ doz	$50@$60		

HIDES.

Green salted all weights	9½@10c
Green hides, butchers' hides, cow & steer	8 @7 c
Green salt kip	11 @12 c
Green salt calf	15@16 c
Green hair-bird's do	12 c
Dry Flint hides	nominal

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador	Bank Oil
Straits ₱ gal	Tallow
Straits best	

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 1, 1870.

The following are the latest prices for Marvin's and other Pittsburgh manufactured crackers:

Aerated Crackers	10	Lemon Biscuit	12½
Boston Crackers extra	10	Fruit Biscuit	13
Boston Crackers	7½	Ginger Biscuit	11
Soda "	7½	Ginger Snaps	14
Butter "	7½	Sugared Jumbles	15
Oyster "	6½	Sugar Jumbles	15
City Water "	6½	Sugar Scallop	15
Water "	6½	National Biscuit	14
Milk Biscuit	7	Ginger Cakes	14
Extra Pilot	7	Orange Cakes	14
Pilot	7	Cream Crackers	12
Cracker Meal	7	Graham Wine Biscuit	10
Sugar "	10 @15c	Graham Boston Biscuit	8
Wine "	10	Graham Square Biscuit	8

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 1, 1870.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	22½
do do 12 thread	23½
do do 6 and 9 thread	24½
do hawser laid of well boring rope	23½
do do tarred	24½
do lath twine, tarred	22
do hay, stave and leather twine	20½
Sisal rope	20½
do lath twine, tarred	20½
do hay, stave and leather twine	20½
American jute, light and fine, lake hay	19
do heavy white rope	19
do hemp tarred rope	29
Jute rope	13½@15
Cotton rope	20@22
Houselines, marine and hambroline	28@32
Spun yarn	24
Hemp lath twine, tarred	18½@20
Hemp sash and bell cord	18@20
American hemp packing	14
Russia do do	15
Italian do do	15
Jute	8
Patent self-inflicting packing	11
First quality oakum	10½
American Navy Oakum	10
do do do best	10½@12
Clothing cotton	20

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 1, 1870.

We herewith annex the ruling jobbers' prices, manufacturers of course giving a discount for large lots.

Spun Roll	$ 70@	75	Diamond Twist
Pounders	60@	72	Rough & Ready
Tens	60@	70	Scotch Snuff
Navy	60@	75	Copenh'n Snuff
Louisville Navy	70@	78	Oil and Dry
Richmond do	60@	72	Wheeling stogies

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 1, 1870.

The following are the rates for bar Iron, standard list. Assorted orders...3½c rates

Carriage and tire bolts, full square neck, forged nuts.....60 and 10 nut
Machine and square head bolts.....40 and 5
Coach and lag screws, bythe 100.....40 and 10
Sunken and hexagon nute and washers.....¼c ₱ lb off

NEW RATES.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., 4½c ₱ lb; and ⅞ in. diam., 4¾c; ¾ in. diam., 5c.

Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, ⅞ in. diam., 7½c; 9-16 in. diam., 8¼c; ½ in. diam., 9½c; ⅜ in. and less steel face and pene.....11c ₱ lb.

Duck nest tuyere irons.....8¼ ₱ doz.
Cast iron washers.....3½c ₱ lb.
Bridge and roof bolts—
⅝ in. diam. over 8 feet long.....9½c
1 to 2½ in., from 4 to 5 feet long.....5c
1 to 2½ in. diam., from 1½ to 4 ft. long.....5½c
2½ to ¾ in. diam., from 1½ to 4 ft. long.....6c
2½ to ¾ in. diam., from 1½ to 4 ft. long.....6½c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 inch, 8c net ₱ set of 8 bolts.
5c ₱ set for each additional inch over 14 inch.
All sizes and lengths made.
Wagon box rods, narrow track, each.....15c
Wagon box rods, wide track, each.....18c
Single tree irons, ₱ set of 4 pieces.....30c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2½ inch wide, ₱ set.....25c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ₱ set.....30c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ₱ set.....35c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ₱ set.....40c
Wagon box bolts, rods, single tree irons, and bolster plates in lots of 50 set, each, 10 ₱ cent. off.
Wagon box staples, 1½ to 2½ inch ₱ 100.....$1 50 net.
Neck yoke eyes, each.....5 net.
King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1¼ and 1½ inch in diameter, ₱ ₱.....4½
Wagon axle, 1¼ large head, 1½ inch in diameter, all lengths, ₱ ₱.....11½
Tongue cap iron, 1½ to 2 inch wide, 1½ ₱ ₱ over same size of band iron.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 1, 1870.

IRON.

Common Bar size	3½@3¾
Horse Shoe	4¼
Heavy Rated	4½@4¾
Hoop and Light Band	4½@4¾
Round and Square	4½@4¾
Oval	4½@4¾
Half Round and Half Round	4½@4¾
Roller Iron	4½@4¾
Tank Iron	4½@4¾

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ₱ ₱ extra.

Flat Rolls, punched and countersunk	3½@4¼
Flat Rolls, 18 in. and ₱ lbs to the yard	3½@4¼
Cast Screen Iron	4½@5

Sheet Iron, No.	American.	Charcl. Juniata.
16 to 17	5¼	6¾
18 to 21	5¾	7¼
22 to 25	6¼	7¾
26 to 27	6¾	8¼

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ₱ ₱ extra.

NAILS.

10c to 6cd Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 00
4d and 5d	4 25
3d and 2d	4 50
4d and 6d	4 00
3d "	4 50
2d "	5 00
3d fine "	4 50
2d fine "	5 00
Clinch "	5 50
Spikes "	4 50
Cut Boat Spikes	4 25
Barrel Nails—¾ in., 87 ½; 1 in., 87 00, 1¼ & 1½ in., $6 00; ⅞, 1¼ in., $5 50; 1½ in., $5 25.	
Tobacco Nails—less than 4d	40
Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 40d.	
Finishing Nails—1¼, $8 50; 1, $9 50.	

ABATEMENT.

Nails—12½c ₱ keg off when ordered in 100 keg lots.

TERMS.

Note of acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice.

Terms for buyers at the New York Exchange, Unites States Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than $50.

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 1, 1870.

The following are the prices ruling in this market, reported from actual sales by whole sale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	37@40c	city	@40c
Oak sole, heavy	40@42c	Slaughter	@42c
Oak sole Spanish	39@40c	Bridle fair ₱ doz	$75 00
Oak, slaughter in rough	31@35c	Bridle best ₱ doz	84 00
Oak, slaughter finished	35@38c	Hand leather ₱ ₱	35@37c
Hemlock sole, mid	33@35c	Waxed calf	$1 15@1 40
Red sole B. A heavy	31@32c	Wax kip	@
Red sole, light	34@36c	Rough upper ₱ ₱	30@35c
Slaughter	44@45c	No. 1 pad skins ₱ ₱	28@30c
Shoe skirting	44@45c	Calf	$1 20@1 50
Buff skirting	@	Kip	$ 1@$ 1 50
Black bridle ₱ doz	$50@$60		

HIDES.

Green salted all weights	9½@10c
Green hides, butchers' hides, cow & steer	8 @7 c
Green salt kip	11 @12 c
Green salt calf	15@16 c
Green hair-bird's do	12 c
Dry Flint hides	nominal

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador	Bank Oil
Straits ₱ gal	Tallow
Straits best	

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 1, 1870.

The following are the latest prices for Marvin's and other Pittsburgh manufactured crackers:

Aerated Crackers	10	Lemon Biscuit	12½
Boston Crackers extra	10	Fruit Biscuit	13
Boston Crackers	7½	Ginger Biscuit	11
Soda "	7½	Ginger Snaps	14
Butter "	7½	Sugared Jumbles	15
Oyster "	6½	Sugar Jumbles	15
City Water "	6½	Sugar Scallop	15
Water "	6½	National Biscuit	14
Milk Biscuit	7	Ginger Cakes	14
Extra Pilot	7	Orange Cakes	14
Pilot	7	Cream Crackers	12
Cracker Meal	7	Graham Wine Biscuit	10
Sugar "	10 @15c	Graham Boston Biscuit	8
Wine "	10	Graham Square Biscuit	8

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 1, 1870.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	22½
do do 12 thread	23½
do do 6 and 9 thread	24½
do hawser laid of well boring rope	23½
do do tarred	24½
do lath twine, tarred	22
do hay, stave and leather twine	20½
American jute, light and fine, lake hay	19
do heavy white rope	19
do hemp tarred rope	29
Jute rope	13½@15
Cotton rope	20@22
Houselines, marine and hambroline	28@32
Spun yarn	24
Hemp lath twine, tarred	18½@20
Hemp sash and bell c

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Meeting—Pittsburgh Light Guard.
Dwelling and Office for sale—117 Wood street.
House for Rent—McFarland & Collins.
Sealed Bids—S. Crispin, Ret. Col. U. S. A.
Dissolution of Partnership—H. M. Long & Co.
Room for Rent—34 Ninth street.
Teas, Teas—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Fine Teas and Coffees—J. E. Parkin.
Lecture—Central Presbyterian Church.
McFarland's Grove—Young Men's Sodality Pic Nic.
New Opera House—Bryant's Minstrels, commence Monday, July 4.
For Pic Nics—Friendship Grove.
Kenwood Bowling school—Charles Jacobus, A. M.
Meeting—Independent Republican Executive Committee.
Primary Meetings—Independent Republican, Saturday, July 2.
To contractors—J. W. Patterson.
Croquet for Pic Nics—R. S. David & Co.
Hand Rights of Notice—John H. Bailey.
Cakes—91 and 93 Liberty street.
Paper Sacks—Gedney & Clark.
Superior Clothing—Uriling, Follansbee & Co.
Hats—Remaley.
Patent Saving Crib—Lemon & Weiss.
Notice—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Co.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dunnale & Co.
Cod Liver Oil—Harris & Ewing.
Dimple Remedy—Perry's.
Mesh and Freckle Lotion—Perry's.
Farm for Sale—Thos. H. Frost.
Roofing—B. Lupton & Co.
Harrington's Motors or Engines—A. Hartupee.
Pearl Mills Flour—R. T. Keansdy & Bro.
Flour—D. Wallace.
Itching and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of prepayment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Herberger, Adam; Baden, Pa.	3
Hutchinson, A. J.; Canadrige, Ohio.	3
Meizer, Fetzy; Indiana, Pa.	3

DESIRABLE lots at public sale this afternoon, at "City View." Don't fail to read the advertisement.

MINISTERIAL CALL.—Rev. L. J. Wasson, of Canonsburg, has received a unanimous call from the Church of Fairview, Presbytery of Ohio.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS.—The Street and Water Committees meet this evening, and the Survey and Road Committees to-morrow afternoon.

DUQUESNE GREYS PICNIC.—The fourth company of the Duquesne Greys will hold a picnic at Friendship grove, Penn avenue, on the 4th of July. The Great Western Band furnishing the music.

ANOTHER OIL FIRE.—Yesterday morning at five o'clock an alarm was struck from box 85, occasioned by the burning of oil in a still in the refinery of the Livingston Bros. above the Sharpsburg bridge. The still and contents were totally destroyed, but no further damage, we learn, by the fire was done. The loss will reach about $300. The fire was caused by a leak in the still.

A MISTAKE CAUSED BY A NAME.—The John Bell mentioned in our police reports a few days ago as having been charged with the larceny of rags, was not the John Bell who is President of the Knights of the White Cross. Mr. Bell, of the White Cross organization of the city, is one of our most estimable colored citizens. The mistake arose from a similarity of names.

RECAPTURED.—Mention was made yesterday that Charles Carney, committed to the work house on the 11th of June by Major Brush for ninety days, on a charge of disorderly conduct, had escaped. During the afternoon Lieutenant Emmett discovered Carney in the Twelfth ward, and arrested him. He was conveyed to the lock up, and was shortly taken back to spend the remainder of the time allotted him at his summer retreat.

AVERY COLLEGE.—The literary societes of Avery College have invited the Hon. H. B. Kinney as and Judge J. J. Wright of South Carolina, to address them at the Commencement, July 7th, and they have consented to serve. Mr. Revels, the first negro ever elected to Congress, at the Course of Study," and Judge Wright has chosen for his theme "The American approach to Municipal Law." Several other educated colored gentlemen are expected to be present, and among them Rev. H. Thompson, of Newark, N. J., who has the reputation of being an accomplished Hebrew scholar.

WEIGHMASTERS ELECTED.—The Finance Committee, at its meeting on Wednesday, reelected E. S. Magee and John Gelet, weighmasters of the Second ward and Liberty street scales. There are a number of other scales in the city, but no bids or offers were received for them, and of course no election was held. The Committee then went into a consideration of the question reducing the tonnage rate, but they did not arrive at any definite conclusion, and the hour of adjournment having arrived, a large amount of other business had to go over until the next meeting.

HORSES, MULES AND COWS.—The police officers on duty in the Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Sixth, Fourteenth, First and Second wards have concluded the census of horses, cattle and mules in their respective districts, in accordance with the wishes of the census department. From the reports which have been handed to Chief of Police Hague, it seems there are in the third district, composed of the first three wards mentioned, 338 horses and 29 cows; in the First and Second wards 32 horses and 2 cows, and in the Sixth and Fourteenth wards, 12 horses, 61 mules and 11 cows. The census of the whole city will be concluded about the 5th of July.

"FROM CARE AND SORROW FREE."—Thus, we opine, did Barney O'Donnell soliloquize, as he yesterday wended his way up the winding Allegheny river in the luxurious cars of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, on his road to Claremont Springs. Barney's season of "rest from care and sorrow" will consist of a period of fish meals, without furlough, via canals of transportation, was kindly furnished by Mayor Brush, of Allegheny, and a host of friends, who, knowing the condition of his health, thought a season of recreation practicable.

RIGHT BADLY ABUSED.—Wednesday evening Jennie De Wait (a sweet sounding name) visited the saloon of Charley Gallagher, on Smithfield street, and conducting herself somewhat improperly, as the story goes, the proprietor gently "heaved" her out. Then a policeman arrested her for alleged disorderly conduct. She was taken to the Mayor's office, and yesterday morning fined five dollars and costs. Jennie then brought suit against Gallagher, as she averred, complaint was made against Gallagher, to the effect that he had unmercifully assaulted her by striking and kicking her. Gallagher was arrested and held for a hearing.

Election of Teachers.

Wednesday evening, at a meeting of the Board of the Grant School District, the following teachers were elected for the ensuing year: Principal—I. N. Stevenson.
Grammar Department—Miss S. A. Wallace, Miss M. J. Graham and Miss E. Johnson.
Primary Department—Miss Jennie Mitchell, Miss Lizzie Crooks, Miss Fanny Conguer and Miss J. McClaren.
Primary Department—Miss Maggie McElroy, Miss M. J. McClain, Miss Mary McElroy, Miss Jennie Hawkins, Miss F. Hebron and Miss Mattie McNight.
Janitor—James O'Brien.

Aggravated Assault and Battery.

John A. Jamison made information before Mayor Brush yesterday, charging —— Duff, and John and George Kramer, with aggravated assault and battery. The information, which is drawn up by an attorney, sets forth that Duff assaulted the deponent without cause or provocation, and struck him in the face with some weapon, thereby cutting him above the eye; and that the defendants, Kramer, were present aiding and abetting in the assault. The parties reside at the Star Works, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. Mr. Jamison is a member of Common Council from the Twenty-second ward. Officers were sent out last evening to arrest the parties and a hearing will likely be held to-day.

Inquests.

A little daughter of Mrs. Greenland, residing at No. 12 Third avenue, died at eight o'clock yesterday morning, of convulsions. Alderman Fogel held an inquest upon the body, and in accordance with the facts being rendered. The child was eleven months old.

On Wednesday evening Alderman Donaldson, acting for the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of a child named Catharine McLarty, who had died suddenly at the Union depot. The child's mother, a Pittsburgh woman, was on her way to join her husband, who has been in the country some time, and on arriving at the depot the child, who had been ailing for several days, died. The jury in the verdict of the jury was "Died from natural causes, superinduced by heat and the fatigue of travel."

An Escape From the House of Refuge.

On the 25th of June, ult., Mayor Brush committed a boy named Michael Graham to the House of Refuge for incorrigibility and because of his being possessed of all the elements for a successful thief. His mother deposed that she had no control over the boy; that he had perpetrated numerous larcenies; that she had reasoned with him, but he heeded her not; that he had once been convicted in Court of larceny and that she could do nothing else but he would yet fill a felons cell. Thereupon Mayor B. can made out the necessary papers, and Lieut. Emmett took Graham down to his new quarters. But it seems he did not stay very long, or, going the same day on which he entered. His means of escape seems to have been through the waste pipe into the sewer, and thence to the river bank. The distance from his room to the bank, we are informed is about one hundred and fifty feet, and it is said the officers in charge saw him but seven minutes before he left his room, so that he had only that brief time to escape through the waste pipe and grope his way in the sewer. Search was made for him, but he could not be found, and at last accounts no trace of his whereabouts had been discovered.

PENN AVENUE PAVEMENT.

Important to Contractors for Wood Pavements.

The Penn Avenue Commissioners, we understand, hope to be able to build a mile or more of their improvement during the present season, and they desire all the information they can get upon the subject of kinds and quality of pavements—particularly of the wood pavements. The Commissioners have two miles and a-quarter of pavement to lay, and contractors for wood pavements may find it advantageous to consult with them on the subject. The cost of the work will probably not fall much below $200,000, so that contractors may be able to make something handsome, and at the same time deal liberally with the commissioners. Another point to be considered. The paving of Penn avenue, in a satisfactory manner, will undoubtedly be followed by the paving of other leading thoroughfares in the same direction, and the kind of pavement introduced on the former will be likely adopted on the latter. Those interested in the matter, we presume, will communicate with the commission, should address them through their Chairman, Dr. Marchand.

The people generally, and especially those residing along the avenue, will rejoice to learn that at least one-third of the work is to be finished this season. The commission are fully aware of the urgency of the work, but they are equally impressed with the importance of selecting the best kind of pavement which can be had, and are moving with as much haste as the nature of the case will warrant.

THE GREAT OIL FIRE.

THE LOSS AND INSURANCE.

The Total Loss now Estimated at $486,250—The Total Insurance $273,500—Fire Marshal's Investigation.

From inquiry among the different insurance companies and the owners of property destroyed by the late great oil conflagration the following concerning the loss and insurance has been gleaned.

The Loss.

The loss is very nearly as follows:

Forsythe Bros.	$ 13,500
Livingstone & Bros.	250
Ellworth Bros.	500
John Fisch (bank at Anchor oil works).	200
Livingstone & Bros., (still leaking).	200
Eclipse Boat-house.	500
Sharpsburg Bridge.	45,000
Astral Oil Works.	80,000
The Bull Ring Tank.	85,000
Eclipse Oil Works.	275,000
Horse and Buildings of Dr. Tweddle.	12,000
Allegheny Valley Railroad, cars and locks.	6,000
National Refining and Storing Company	25,000
Total loss.	$486,250

The Insurance.

Ellworth Bros., Astral Oil Works, Livingstone & Bro., John Fusch, the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company and the Eclipse Boat House had no insurance.

The insurance of the other companies is given below:

THE ECLIPSE OIL WORKS.

The insurance on the Eclipse Oil Works is about as follows:

Ætna, Hartford.	$10,000
Albany City.	9,000
Ætna, New York.	7,000
Lancaster.	1,500
Norwich.	4,000
Hamilton, Philadelphia.	3,000
Cumberland valley.	2,500
Arlington, Philadelphia.	2,500
Guardian, Philadelphia.	2,500
Allegheny (warehouse).	3,000
Buffalo City.	2,500
Relief and M.	2,500
Western, Buffalo.	2,500
People's, Worcester.	2,500
Narragansett.	2,500
Total.	$60,000

THE TANK.

The large tank was filled with 10,000 barrels of oil—the oil being owned by what is known as the bull ring. The tank and oil was insured as follows:

Norwich and Buffalo City Co.'s, (on tank)	$5,000
North American, (oil).	3,000
Hanover, (oil).	3,000
Merchants' and Manufacturers', (oil).	5,000
People's, (oil).	3,000
Allegheny, (oil).	1,000
Total.	$23,000

DR. TWEDDLE'S DWELLING HOUSE.

The insurance on Dr. Tweddle's dwelling house and buildings was as follows:

Ætna, Hartford.	$3,000
State, of Cleveland.	1,000
Ætna, of New York.	1,500
Total.	$5,500

THE CITIZENS.

The total loss of the Citizens, as previously reported, will not exceed $80,000. This firm was insured as follows, the insurance being distributed over the entire ground, and some of the buildings insured were not damaged. The following exhibit gives the total insurance on the entire property:

Allegheny.	$2,500
Yorkshire, New York.	2,500
Buffalo City.	2,500
Ætna of Hartford.	3,100
Milan City.	3,100
Ætna, New York.	3,100
Pittsburgh.	7,000
Pittsburgh.	7,050
Sweetzer & McCandless, Western of Buffalo.	7,000
Sweetzer & McCandless, Buffalo Fire and Marine.	6,250
Sweetzer & McCandless, Peoples' of Worcester.	6,150
Sweetzer, & McCandless, United States of Baltimore.	6,010
Sweetzer & McCandless, Narragansett.	6,750
Independent.	2,750
Enterprise, Cincinnati.	2,750
Commerce, Albany.	2,500
Total.	$73,250

FORSYTHE BROS.

Forsythe Bros. loss is variously valued at about $13,500. It was insured as follows:

Norwich.	$2,500
Hamilton, Philadelphia.	2,500
Commerce.	2,500
Total.	$7,500

THE NATIONAL OIL WORKS.

The insurance on the National Oil Works is as follows:

Ætna, Hartford.	$5,000
Albany.	3,000
Ætna, N. Y.	1,500
Total.	$9,500

THE BRIDGE.

The Sharpsburg bridge was insured as follows:

Cash.	$3,000
Peoples'.	5,000
Virginia.	5,000
Roalman's.	5,000
Pittsburgh.	5,000
Allegheny.	5,000
Western.	5,000
Total.	$33,000

WHAT THE INSURANCE COMPANIES WILL LOSE.

The following is an estimate of what the various insurance companies and agencies will lose:

Sweetzgen & McCandless.	$25,000
R. Edwards & Son.	21,000
S. S. Gaff.	20,000
Wm. L. Jones.	6,000
John S. Ewing.	8,000
Fraser (Philadelphia), G. Godfin, agent	3,000
Allegheny.	10,000
People's.	12,000
Pittsburgh.	7,000
Dithridge & Shorrick.	5,000
Bowman's.	7,000
Cist.	5,000
Western.	5,000
Merchants and Manufacturers.	5,000
Arlington.	2,500
Total.	$171,500

Fire Marshal Butler was engaged yesterday investigating the fire and the losses and insurance, and for several days before the exact official figures of the loss are obtained, but the insurance given above may be relied upon.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FEMALE COLLEGE.

A Munificent Offer from James Kelly, Esq.

The Committee appointed to select a site for the new Female College will meet to-day, and will probably decide upon the vocation. A number of places, more or less desirable, have been examined, and we understand there is some diversity of view as to which of them should be chosen.

James Kelly, Esq., of Wilkinsburg, with his characteristic liberality, has offered to donate to the institution *ten acres* of land at Edgewood station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles and a half from the city, and half a mile east of Wilkinsburg. This is one of the most desirable locations which could be obtained. Indeed, we doubt if a more suitable one could be found within ten miles of the city, since the land is offered as *a gift*, the Committee should accept it at once, if pecuniary considerations alone are to influence them.

The land is worth fully $30,000. We know that Mr. Kelly has refused an offer of $3,000 per acre for a portion of this field, and it would probably bring much more if sold off in lots in the market. The land is high and salubrious, rising gradually from the station, towards the east, for several hundred feet, and the swelling up till it forms a commanding and beautiful eminence. The scenery all around is most beautiful and picturesque, and the grounds are susceptible of the highest embellishment.

The location is at all times accessible by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and there is already a township road running directly in front of the grounds, nearly at right angles with the railroad, and connecting with the Greensburg pike, which is less than half a mile distant. With the Penn avenue improvements completed to the city line, this location could be reached in a little more than an hour's drive from the city. The accommodation trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad usually make the run from Edgewood in thirty-five minutes, and the institution could be located within five minutes walk of the station. In addition to the advantages of the location, the college if located at this point, would be within easy distance from the residences of the most wealthy families residing along the line of the road as far east as Turtle Creek. All things considered, this strikes us as the location for the new college.

Eighter's Business.

The following is an abstract of the business done in the office of Joseph H. Gray, Register for Allegheny county, showing the number of wills admitted to probate and letters of administration granted during the month of June, 1870:

WILLS ADMITTED.

Deceased.	Executors.
Jantz Williams.	(Permelia D. Williams, S. T. Williams.
Thos. J. Hamilton.	Carrie Hamilton.
William Heuron.	(Margaret Heuron. W. C. Anglebaugh.
Mary A. McDonald.	S. S. & S. N. McCullough.
Fred Auger.	Christiana H. Auger.
Yang McGuire.	Richard Burns.
David Maurer.	Rachus. Maurer.
David Thomas.	(Jonathan Thomas.
William Clowes.	(J. G. Constock.
Stephen Vankirk.	(Robert Vankirk. (John Russel.
Margaret Morton.	J. E. Morton.
Maney A. Phillips.	Aaron Floyd.
Chas. T. Jumsen.	(Charles Jumsen, (James E. Ledlie.
Francis Knert.	
Bernhard Ulrich.	Elizabeth Ulrich.
Salinus Webb.	Louis Weichold.
Francis Sankey.	(Frank Sankey. (Wm. F. Williams.
Michael Searing.	(John Kirb, Fannet Slattery.
John Strib.	(John Wolf, (C. Woodspacker.
Daniel Dudley.	(John Cotterel, (W. James Mack.
Bella Alderson.	Thos. Brown, E. Ellwanger.
James C. Barthey.	Wm. Ellwanger.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Decedent.	Admin'r.	Bond.
George A. Bell.	Jos. A. Anderson.	$ 2,000
Henry Bein.	Amelia Bein.	2,000
David Frost.	E. G. Krobsen.	1,000
John Fratz.	Elizabeth Fratz.	600
B. E. Matthews.	W. C. Anglebaugh.	1,500
David Duffy.	(Patrick Duffy. (Ann Duffy.	3,000
Bridget Reagan.	John Reagan.	100
Dr. Frank Koeller.	Ferdinant Koeller.	300
Geo. Armstrong.	Samuel G. Brown.	600
W. H. Harbison.	Mary Harbison.	1,000
Jacob Heizel.	Susan Heizel.	1,600
John Sweet.	Sabastin Eurz.	300
Ed. Anderson.	D. A. Anderson, C. T. A.	1,000
C. A. Haltman.	Geo. T. Berry.	80,000
Edward Richard.	David H. Richard.	50
Jas. McIlwaine.	James Welsh.	6,000

Explosion of Gas in an Old Oil Barrel—Man Injured.

A singular explosion occurred on Wednesday night at the Arlington House, McKeesport. Mr. Guffey, the proprietor, went into the wash house to get a lamp, and requiring a light, he broke a hole on the head of an empty oil barrel, which had been standing there for some time. The fire communicated to the barrel, and in an instant there was a loud explosion, which blew the barrel into staves and injured Mr. Guffey considerably, as he was cut and bruised by the flying staves. The windows were also shattered by the force of the explosion, and the report was loud enough to be heard for squares around. The barrel had undoubtedly been filled with gas generated from the oil remaining in the wood. Those who have empty oil barrels about their premises should be careful when they approach them with fire.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

ACQUITTED OF LARCENY.

Commonwealth vs. C. H. Davidson; indictment, larceny. The accused was charged with stealing eleven dollars from his former employer, W. R. Stromps. The first appeared to be, that Davidson had taken the amount stated from the drawer, but had changed to himself with it on the books. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

DISCHARGE OF CARRIE JONES AND DANIEL KERR.

The District Attorney, by leave of Court, entered a *nol. pros.* in the case of Carrie Jones and Daniel Kerr, charged with the murder of Patrick Collins. The result of the trial of John Nicholson showed that it would be impossible for the prosecution to make out any case against these defendants, and it was wise as well as just for the District Attorney not to go to trial. The defendants were discharged by proclamation.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.

Vallentine Denhard was convicted on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday. Will his license be revoked?

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Horace Byers was charged with having stolen an "opera jumpent," valued at twenty five dollars, the property of Mr. F. P. Maynard, druggist. The indictment also charged him with receiving the article, knowing it to have been stolen. The jury acquitted of the larceny, and convicted of receiving the stolen goods, with a recommendation to mercy. The Court sentenced the defendant to twenty days in jail.

NEW TRIAL REFUSED.

Mr. Glenn, counsel for Samuel Dierker, convicted of an assault and battery, filed a motion upon Phillip Williams, on board the steamer Chieftain, made in arrest of judgment, and filing reasons in support of the motion. The Court overruled the motion, stating that a verdict of acquittal, in that case, would have been an outrage on the community.

COURTS DIVIDED.

Mrs. Ann McLaughlin was tried for assault and battery on oath of Thomas Coyne. The prosecutor alleged that he was knocked down and kicked, while on his way to work in the Clipper mill on the morning of the 30th inst., by Fibin and a man named Patrick Duffy, who was not arrested. Jury out.

PLEAD GUILTY.

Charles Carter plead guilty to larceny, and was committed to the House of Refuge.

George Dierker, a mere child, plead guilty to a charge of larceny, and was remanded to jail.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

The case of Charles Campbell vs. the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, reported yesterday, is still on trial.

The trial list published yesterday has not been changed, but it is not probable any of the cases will be reached, as the case on hand will likely consume the day.

AQUATIC.

Miss McAlice Joins the Max Moorhead Boat Club—The Female Race to be Rowed in Scull Boats—The Regatta in August.

Miss Lottie McAlice, the female oarsman of whom so much has been written, has joined the Max Moorhead Boat Club and has been practicing on the upper Monongahela course for several days. It is generally believed that she will be matched with Mr. Hamm during the time for the female regatta arrives. The other contestants are also practicing constantly in scull boats preparatory for the contest at Glenwood on the fifth inst. The Newport Club will also have large double chest posters prepared, headed "Hurrah for Miss McAlice," and Miss McAlice will wear as a rowing costume a loose white dress and red jacket. The others will likely wear jackets of different colors.

THE REGATTA IN AUGUST.

The great regatta will probably take place about the middle of August, the necessary funds having been by Hamill, an exciting contest may be expected. It is thought that Walter Brown will have an eastern crew in the field on that occasion.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

An Express and a Construction Train Come Together on the Pan Handle Railroad—Nobody Hurt.

The express train on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, due here at midnight Wednesday, ran into a construction train between Collier and Ft. Insmore stations, resulting in the wrecking of both trains, and the serious damaging of a bridge. A freight train had run on a siding to allow the express to pass, and in doing so, shoved some construction cars loaded with brick out upon the main track. The brakes not being tight, and there being a down grade, the cars started off at a rapid rate of speed. The engine of the freight started after them, but did not overtake them in time. The cars had reached the bridge a short time ahead of the express, when the express came along at usual speed and struck into them. The locomotive and several cars of the express were considerably damaged, while the construction cars were demolished and the bridge knocked about in all directions. The bridge was also much damaged. There were a large number of passengers on the train, but none of them were injured.

THE FIRE LAST NIGHT.

A Stable Burned in Oakland—Loss $2,000—Incendiarism.

An alarm of fire was sounded shortly before twelve o'clock last night from box No. 53, on Relief Engine House. The alarm was caused by the discovery of flames issuing from the stable belonging to the premises of Mr. Kirk at Oakland, opposite Liberal Grove.

The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as no one had been in the vicinity of the stable long before the fire broke out. There were three valuable horses in the stable and two of them, a span of grays, got out, but the third, a valuable race horse, was burned.

The fire department responded promptly to the alarm, but were unable to do little more than protect the surrounding buildings, as there was a lack of water. When our reporter left the scene the fire was entirely under control, and was probable that the fire would result in no further damage than the burning of the building, which is a frame structure, worth probably about $2,000.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad —Two New Trains.

On and after Wednesday next, July 6th, 1870, two new passenger trains will be put on the Connellsville Railroad, and a change of time in nearly all of the other trains will take effect. The mail train will depart at 6:30 A. M., and arrive at 11:30 A. M., stopping at Braddock's, Glenwood Accommodation (one of the new trains) at 7:10 A. M., returns at 8:00; Way Passenger (running to Apsville), at 9:30 A. M., returning at 5:55 P. M.; Braddock's Accommodation, at 11:30 A. M., arriving at 6:40 A. M.; Second McKeesport Accommodation, at 6:30 P. M., arriving at 2:10 P. M.; Third McKeesport Accommodation, at 10:00 P. M., arriving at 5:30 P. M., Braddock's Accommodation (new train), at 6:30 P. M., arriving at 12:30 A. M. Sunday at 2 P. M., arriving at 12:30 A. M.

There is no change in the time of the West Newton accommodation trains, but the Church train on Sunday will arrive at 10:15, and depart at 12:45, fifteen minutes earlier than heretofore.

Mr. Angell, Master of Transportation, informs us that the new time bills will be issued the last train spoken of on the road at present, but it will not be very long, we think, until a train of the kind will be necessary. Mr. Angell, President, Mr. Hoguet, Mr. Angell and other officials are in the city on the road's interest for such ample traveling facilities as is now afforded by the Connellsville road.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—The Young Men's Sodality of St. Paul's Cathedral propose a grand Fourth of July excursion to McFarland's grove. The arrangements for this affair are extensive and complete, and those who participate will assuredly have a pleasant time. Tickets will be handed over to the Public Catholic Library.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH ORGAN—POSTPONEMENT OF EXHIBITION.—The exhibition of the splendid organ in the First Presbyterian Church, which was to have taken places this evening, has been postponed for a short time, as the organ is not quite completed. We understand, however, that it will be used at the service on next Sunday.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman Allen.]

DRUNK AND VICIOUS.

A day or two since Mary E. Gordon went before Alderman Allen and preferred the above charge against David time. Subsequently—as it being before he was arrested, he married the girl and then left for parts unknown.

[Before Alderman Moreland.]

DISORDERLY.

Bernard Charlesworth yesterday made an information against John Mehan for adultery, with the affiant's wife, Anna. He alleges in his affidavit that yesterday morning while he, in company with several other parties, were in John Roker's saloon, the accused boasted of his criminal intimacy with Mrs. Charlesworth. What there is really in the case yet remains to be developed, as no warrant was issued. All the parties reside in the Twelfth ward.

FEROCIOUS DOG.

Patrick Finickey yesterday made complaint before Alderman Moreland for keeping a ferocious dog. It seems that the complaining party was trying to get into the defendant's saloon the other night, to witness a fight that was in progress, when the dog in question bit him in the —— "we on leave." The accused was held for a hearing —— last night.

[Before Alderman Koenig.]

DISORDERLY.

Bernard Schellenger—tried of Jas. Handlin for disorderly conduct, which conduct was the calling of ugly names.

A NOSE IN DANGER.

The same plaintiff charged the same defendant with surety of the peace, alleging that Handlin threatened to knock of the complainant's nose. Not wishing to part company with this very useful member he brought the suit. Warrants were issued in both cases.

[Before Alderman Allen.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Mrs. J. H. Weber, who keeps a tavern on Penn street, was yesterday arrested on complaint of Joseph Beckman, charged with feloniously assault and battery, and held in $1,000 bail for a hearing to-day. Beckman alleges that she assaulted him without any cause or provocation, and hit him with a heavy rolling-pin. At all events his head was laid open, and it was necessary to call a physician to dress his wounds.

[Before Alderman Tarler.]

LARCENY.

Caspar Bowersmith, as is stated in the affidavit of Edward Kirch, yesterday drove recklessly up Mulberry alley in an express wagon, and finally came to a halt on the fence, refused to do so, and ran into the affiant's top buggy, to its utter demolition. A warrant was issued.

LARCENY OF A DOG.

John O'Leary charges John Stewart with the larceny of a dog—a terrier of the feminine gender—valued at twenty-five dollars, and a brass collar, valued at two dollars and a half. The accused was arrested and held to bail for a hearing on 11th inst. The parties reside in the Twelfth ward.

A QUARREL.

Thomas P. Wright and John McAfferty quarreled yesterday at the Keystone Rolling Mills, during which the latter shook the former rather roughly. As a consequence he was arrested and held for a hearing on a charge of assault and battery.

[Before Alderman Bloy.]

ASSAULTED AT THE FIRE.

John Cunningham made information against Patrick Dolty and John Stewart for assault and battery, alleging that they beat him unmercifully at the late oil fire. Warrants have been issued.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman Allen.]

AN UNDESIRABLE TENANT.

Michael Sullivan was charged, yesterday, before the above magistrate, with surety of the peace, on oath of Daniel Martin. The parties live in one house, located in the Third ward, and the latter, not occupying the second story and the latter the first. It is alleged that the accused is in the habit of hammering on the floor, to the great annoyance of the tenant, and, when remonstrated with, threatened to do him some bodily harm. The usual papers were made out.

[Before Alderman Bolster.]

KINDNESS UNREWARDED.

Frederick Winkler, a teamster, while driving along one of the streets of the city had a wheel broken, when a man named J. Carver, seeing his plight, with Winkler in his misfortune, loaned him another wheel. It appears, however, that he refused to return it. Carver stated before Alderman Bolster yesterday that when he went to Winler's stable to ask for the borrowed wheel, instead of complying cheerfully and returning thanks for the favor bestowed, he charged him for his kindness by kicking and beating him and ejecting him from the stable. The Alderman sent for Winkler, to explain his action and to tell his side of the story.

[Before Mayor Irwin.]

DISORDERLY.

Mrs. Ellen Cornelius appeared before Acting Mayor Irwin yesterday, and made information against a man named John McNulty for disorderly conduct. The parties reside in the same house in the Sixth ward. The accused was arrested, and will have a hearing this evening.

SOUTH SIDE.

UNMAILABLE LETTER.—A letter addressed to Miss R. L. Miller, Uniontown, Fayette county, Kentucky, is detained at the Birmingham postoffice for want of prepayment of postage. The writer can get it by calling at the office.

A RUNAWAY.—Major Robert Monroe, while driving in a sulky on the West View avenue, on the Perryville road, yesterday, had his leg severely bruised and the flesh lacerated. It appears that the horses became unmanageable, and ran away. Major Monroe was thrown to the ground, and sustained the injuries stated. The sulky was demolished.

ACCIDENT TO THE CHIEF ENGINEER.—Yesterday, the members of the Friendship Fire Company made some alterations in their room, and after they were completed, proceeded to pull in the engine. Chief Engineer Coey, who happened to be present assisted, but in doing so sprained his right. The sprain, however, did not prevent him from attending to his duties with considerable severity, and the wound is now doing as well as could be expected, and will likely be entirely recovered.

Look Out for Him.

For some days past a man dressed in a linen suit, and who is about six feet high, has succeeded in swindling a number of our city merchants out of small sums of money. He has carried on his operations in this wise: He would enter a store before or after banking hours and purchase articles to the value of two dollars or more, and would present a check of thirteen or fifteen dollars in payment. He would sale at the time that he was on his way east, and could not wait until the articles were passed, as was in a great hurry, guaranteeing at the same time that the check was good, and the party would have no trouble in getting it cashed. The parties then would go to the store, the articles be had purchased, and then the balance of the change. The man's name or information has been given the police who are on the lookout for him, and it is thought he would here advise our business men not to negotiate with him in the future, as if they should be favored with a visit from him.

A SAD CASE.

A Family Break-up in Housekeeping—The Children Sent to an Orphan Asylum.

A most pitiable case was brought before the Deputy Mayor yesterday for disposition. A man named Mr. Smith had called upon him the day before, and requested that an officer be sent to his house, on Isabella street, in the Fourth ward, for the purpose of arresting his wife, who for several years past has been very intemperate. He said that he had two small children, the youngest only eleven months old, and that his wife neglected them shamefully. He had been away from home West and saw the most magnificent scenery that the world had ever witnessed until the Rocky Mountains came in view, but he said the Asiatic and European nations were meeting for the purpose of building a tower to reach the moon. Confusion of languages at the Tower of Babel. The Chinese were coming in hundreds of thousands, and the Japanese could in holy horror of the pagodas and temples being erected. He said that he had visited Japan with the six hundred millions of people, had not seen a pagoda or temple so destructive to the morals of the people as the filthy rum-shops of our American cities.

The speaker then turned upon a man the course of his travels. Passing across the Pacific ocean the traveler, on reaching Japan, would find the Celestials in possession, living without a rum shop or an intoxicated man upon the streets. Then passing to China, we found five hundred and twenty millions of Chinese, and from this vast population enough people could be found to exchange the destitutes of our country. There was no telling where Chinese importations would end. The shores of England and Ireland might yet witness the scenes that were now transpiring on the wharfs of San Francisco. Agriculture in China was carried out to an extent that would make it one of the Pennsylvania farmers think.

The first thing a Chinaman would show you would be his elegant burial ground, giving as his explanation that he must have a beautiful place to hover near while passing to another sphere.

The speaker had called upon the King of Siam. The name of the King was given, but not fully understood by the publication. The King was engaged in a difficult task, trying to harmonize theology. Baptists, Presbyterians and Methodists had each grown up in a different theory, and he was trying to harmonize them all. He had a wife and the photographs his wives to take them with him to the future world. This King had two thousand wives, and as a matter of course he would have a large pile of photographs. Every man by Siamese custom law was entitled to four wives. When it was supposed a young man wanted a wife he was furnished with one, but did not make the selection from the four wives. When it was supposed a young man wanted a wife he was furnished with one, but did not make the selection from the four wives. When it was supposed a young man wanted a wife he was furnished with one, but did not make the selection from the four wives. When Siam had been visited by Europeans, and the officers arrested him, and yesterday morning he was fined twenty-five dollars and costs. He said he was not aware of the law, and had no house for ninety days. Barton was returned to jail, and early yesterday afternoon, when he was arrested in Pittsburgh yesterday by Lieutenant Emmett, as has been noticed in another column.

Barney Gallagher succeeded in effecting his escape from the lock-up, and has not as yet returned. He has not yet been apprehended, but it is likely will soon share the fate of his comrades.

ORIENTAL AND BIBLE LANDS.

The Course of Lectures by Hon. J. S Dickl—First Lecture Last Evening.

Hon. J. S. Dickl, late United States Consul at Java and United States Commissioner to Japan, last evening delivered the first of a series of lectures at the Central Presbyterian Church, Rev. Geo. D. Hayes' Anderson street, on the subject of "Oriental and Bible Lands."

Owing to the extreme heat the audience was not as large as it would perhaps otherwise have been, but the lecture was most attentively listened to, and evidently highly appreciated by the audience.

The lecturer was introduced by Rev. Mr. Hayes, who announced that a free lecture would be given on Sabbath afternoon. Besides this there would be three more lectures on the evening of July 1st and 4th.

The lecturer said traveling was one of the most easy and agreeable modes of acquiring knowledge. The traveler came across scenes so independent that he was constantly meeting with other nautical lands and grand scenes in other lands than ours. The Chinese called us barbarians, or, in more expressive language, foreign devils. Men were of very limited conception of the Asiatic world. Listening to lectures was the cheapest mode of travel. Twenty years ago the lecturer had left city of Pittsburgh in the month of May, and his heart a desire to view the ruins of Babylon and the Holy Land. He then visited the far West and saw the most magnificent scenery that the world had ever witnessed until the Rocky Mountains came in view.

The Asiatic and European nations were meeting for the purpose of building a tower to reach the moon. Then the confusion of languages at the Tower of Babel. The Chinese were coming in hundreds of thousands, and the Japanese could in holy horror of the pagodas and temples being erected. The Celestials had inhabited the earth six hundred millions of people, had not seen a pagoda or temple so destructive to the morals of the people as the filthy rum-shops of our American cities.

The speaker then turned upon a man the course of his travels. Passing across the Pacific ocean the traveler, on reaching Japan, would find the Celestials in possession, living without a rum shop or an intoxicated man upon the streets. Then passing to China, we found five hundred and twenty millions of